

# REPORT

ON THE

## Public Health

AND

## Sanitary Conditions

OF THE

COUNTY OF MERIONETH

1937



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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,  
COUNTY OFFICES,  
DOLGELLEY.

30th June, 1938.

*to the Chairman, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Merioneth County Council.*

Chairman, Mrs. Richards, and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report on the work of the Medical Department and on the Public Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County for the year 1937. This is the 46th report of the series and is the 20th that I have written.

The Public Health and Housing Committee decided that, as in previous years, the report should contain some extracts from the reports of the District Medical Officers of Health of the several Sanitary Districts of the County. These extracts are included in this report for information; it does not necessarily follow that either the County Public Health and Housing Committee or the County Medical Officer of Health agrees with the statements in the District Reports. All extracts are in quotation marks.

It may not be out of place to state that this report is for the information of the Ministry of Health, the County Council and the Local Sanitary Authorities within the area, and it may happen that information which is known to one body may not be known to the other bodies. The arrangement of the report is in accordance with Circular 1650 (Wales), issued by the Welsh Board of Health.

The value of an Annual Report depends upon how near it is produced to the events which it records, *e.g.*, a report on the Sanitary Conditions of 1937 published in 1939 would be of very little use. I should appeal to my colleagues, the District Medical Officers of Health, to endeavour to send their reports to the County Offices as early as possible.

So far as the report of the actual Sanitary Conditions of any Sanitary District is concerned there is nothing to prevent it being ready in January each year.

The Vital Statistics, however, depend on the date on which they are sent to the County Offices by the Registrar General. The Ministry in their Circular hoped that these statistics would be sent sufficiently early to enable the District reports to be completed not later than April or May but actually the vital statistics were not received from the Registrar General until the 13th May 1938.

I appealed during the year that Housing and other Sanitary Inspection Returns should be sent to me early. Most districts complied with this, hence, I was able to compile that part of the County report earlier than usual.

The report contains as Appendices the evidence submitted on behalf of the County Council to the Committee of Enquiry into Anti-Tuberculosis Services in Wales together with notes on a research made by the School Medical Officer at the request of the Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry.

The section on Tuberculosis, partly owing to the sitting of the Committee of Enquiry, both in the report and Appendices taken together, is somewhat larger than usual.

Thanks are again extended to the Ladies and Gentlemen in the County who are interested in Public Health Services and who perform such a large amount of Voluntary work especially in the Infant Welfare Centres and Clinics of the Education Committee.

My thanks for much help and advice, is due to the Chairmen of the several Committees under which I work, the Clerk of the County Council, the Secretary of the Education Committee, the District Medical Officers of Health, the Sanitary Inspectors and indeed all my professional colleagues in the County.

The staff in the Medical Department have given me very loyal service. I regret to have to call upon them so often for overtime.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. LEWYS-LLOYD.

*County Medical Officer of Health*

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE (33)

*Chairman* : Alderman Richard Thomas Vaughan.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council (ex-officio).

## ALDERMEN

Richard Thomas Vaughan.  
 Thomas Lloyd Jones.  
 John Evans.  
 Sir Robert Vaughan, K.B.E.  
 Maurice Richard Morris.  
 Gwilym Evans.  
 William Roberts.

## COUNCILLORS

Joseph Humphreys.  
 Thomas Lewis.  
 Edward Evans.  
 Robert Owen.  
 William Owen Pugh.  
 Richard Glaves White.  
 Mrs. Mary Richards.  
 Robert Pugh Roberts.  
 John Edmund Thomas.  
 Robert John Meredith.  
 Hugh Tudor.  
 William Thomas Owen.  
 Lewis Hywel Davies.  
 Sir Charles Phibbs.  
 Evan Madoc Jones.  
 T. G. Howell Davies.  
 John Breese Davies.  
 John Morris.  
 Robert Richard Jones.  
 Alfred Ernest Hughes.  
 John Parry.  
 William Davies.  
 Robert Henry Edwards.  
 Evan Bryn Jones.  
 John Pugh Jones.  
 Evan John Jones.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE (42)

*Chairman* : Councillor Mrs. Mary Richards.

The Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee with the following co-opted Members, *viz.*—

Mrs. Roberts, 'Corwen,' Hallville Rd., Mossley Hill, Liverpool.  
 Mrs. E. A. Williams, Gwyneddfa, Dolgelley.  
 Mrs. Ruby Wynn, Rug, Corwen.  
 Mr. D. White Phillips, Gwenallt, Blaenau Festiniog.  
 Mrs. W. E. Jones, Tremarran, Bala.  
 Mrs. M. E. Jones, Penlan, Festiniog.  
 Miss S. E. Appleton, Stokesley, Corwen.  
 Mr. David Jones, Chemist, Towyn.  
 Mrs. Hughes, Plas-y-graig, Penrhyndenddraeth.

## COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE (42)

*Chairman* : Alderman Gwilym Evans.

The Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee with the following co-opted Members, *viz.*—

Mrs. Roberts, 'Corwen,' Hallville Rd., Mossley Hill, Liverpool.  
 Mrs. E. A. Williams, Gwyneddfa, Dolgelley.  
 Mrs. Ruby Wynn, Rug, Corwen.  
 Mr. D. White Phillips, Gwenallt, Blaenau Festiniog.  
 Mrs. W. E. Jones, Tremarran, Bala.  
 Mrs. M. E. Jones, Penlan, Festiniog.  
 Miss S. E. Appleton, Stokesley, Corwen.  
 Mr. David Jones, Chemist, Towyn.  
 Mrs. Hughes, Plas-y-graig, Penrhyndenddraeth.



## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (29)

*Chairman* : Councillor David Ellis Davies.

*Vice-Chairman* : Alderman William Roberts.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council.

## ALDERMEN

Thomas Lloyd Jones.  
 Sir Evan Jones.  
 Robert Thomas Jones.  
 Sir Robert Vaughan, K.B.E.  
 John Evans (Dolaugwyn).  
 Maurice Richard Morris.  
 Griffith Davies.  
 David Howell White.  
 William Roberts.

## COUNCILLORS

Hugh Morris.  
 Thomas Lewis.  
 Edward Edwards.  
 Robert Richard Jones.  
 David Ellis Davies.  
 John Barrow Parry.  
 John Jones.  
 Hugh Tudor.  
 John Parry.  
 Thomas Griffith Howell Davies.  
 John Edmund Thomas.  
 David Humphrey Williams.  
 Alfred Ernest Hughes.  
 Evan John Jones.  
 Joseph Humphreys.  
 Robert Henry Edwards.  
 Robert Henry Davies.  
 Eben Morris.

## WELFARE OF THE BLIND COMMITTEE

Gwilym Evans.  
 R. T. Jones.  
 R. T. Vaughan.  
 T. Martin Williams.  
 T. G. Howell Davies.  
 Alfred E. Hughes.  
 David H. Williams.

### *Clerk :*

The Secretary of the Education Committee

### *Visitors :*

The Visitors employed by the North Wales Home Teaching Society.

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## OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

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### *B.—ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

#### *Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council :*

Mr. Hugh J. Owen, County Offices, Dolgelley.

#### *Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act :*

Mr. Richard Jones, Chief Constable, Police Station,  
 Dolgelley.

#### *County Treasurer :*

Mr. Richard Barnett, County Offices, Dolgelley.

#### *Public Assistance Officer :*

Mr. H. Pierce Davies, B.A., County Offices, Dolgelley.

#### *County Architect :*

Mr. Norman L. Jones, A.I.A.A., County Offices, Dolgelley

## C.—DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS :

(It was suggested in Circular 1417 Wales, that this list be incorporated at the beginning of the Report, and not in the body of the Report as in previous years).

*Whole Time Officers :*

County Medical Officer :—

E. LEWYS-LLOYD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

The County Medical Officer is also :—

School Medical Officer.

Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Medical Officer to the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective.

Medical Inspector of Midwives.

Medical Officer Blind Persons Committee.

Supervising Medical Officer Public Assistance Committee.

*School Dentist :*

E. Clwydwyn Jones, L.D.S.

*Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent Health Visitor :*

Mrs. E. Owen, S.R.N., State Certified Midwife (appointed June, 1938).

*Superintendent School Nurse :*

Miss Gwen Humphreys, S.R.N., State Certified Midwife.

*Clerks :*

Miss Mary J. Jones, Miss G. V. Jones and Miss E. Owen.

*Clerk and Dental Attendant :*

Miss Dwyryd Jones (resigned 31st October, 1937).

Miss Millicent Edwards (appointed 1st November, 1937).

## PART TIME OFFICERS

## Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes

The following were the Medical Officers of Infants Welfare Centres for 1936 :—

*Bala*—A. L. Davies.

*Barmouth*—J. R. Heath.

*Corwen*—H. J. Satchwell.

*Dolgelley*—John Jones.

*Festiniog*—O. Glyn Jones.

*Harlech*—R. Morris Williams.

*Penrhyn*—G. Williams.

*Towyn*—J. H. M. Lloyd.

*Trawsfynydd*—G. Williams.

*Orthopaedic Clinics :*

The Specialist Surgeons on the Staff of the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen.

*Tuberculosis :*

The Physician appointed by the Welsh National Memorials Association, M. I. Jackson.

*Ophthalmic Surgeon and Specialist for diseases of the Nose and Throat (Education Committee) :*

Horace Mather, 73, Rodney Street, Liverpool.

*Anaesthetists at School Clinics :*

The District Medical Officers of Health.

## DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS

## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

<i>Medical District</i>	<i>Parishes in Medical District</i>	<i>Medical Officers</i>
Bala	Bala U.D.	A. L. Davies, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Penllyn R.D.	
Corwen	Edeyrnion R.D.	H. J. Satchwell, M.B.
Festiniog	Festiniog U.D.	J.W. Morris, L.R.C.P. & S.
	Maentwrog (part of)	
Penrhyn	Penrhyndeudraeth	M. W. Rees, L.R.C.P. & S.
	Llanfrothen	
	Llandecwyn	
	Maentwrog	
Trawsfynydd	Trawsfynydd	Gwennie Williams, M.B., Ch.B.
Harlech	Llandanwg	R. M. Williams, M.B., Ch.B.
	Llanbedr.	
	Llanfair	
	Talsarnau	
Dolgelley	Dolgelley U.D.	John Jones, L.R.C.P. & S.
	Brithdir and	
	Llanfachreth	
	Llanddwywe uwch	
	Llanelltyd	
Mallwyd	Mallwyd	John Jones, L.R.C.P. & S.
	Llanymawddwy	
Llanegryn	Llanegryn	J. H. M. Lloyd, M.B., B.S.
	Llangelynin	
	Llanfihangel and	
	part of Talyllyn	
Talyllyn §	Talyllyn	D. McKenzie Crooks J. O. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Llanaber	Barmouth U.D.	
	Llanaber	
	Llanddwywe is'	
	Llanenddwyn	
Towyn	Towyn U.D.	J. H. M. Lloyd, M.B., B.S. D. E. Davies, M.B., Ch.B.
Pennal	Pennal C.P.	

§ A portion of the Talyllyn Parish is in the Llanegryn Medical District.

## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Medical Officer</i>
Llys Ednyfed, Penrhyndeudraeth	Morris W. Rees
Llwyn View, Dolgelley	John Jones
Hafan, Bala	A. L. Davies
Fronhyfryd Children's Home, Corwen	D. R. Edwards

## PUBLIC VACCINATION

<i>Vaccination District*</i>	<i>Public Vaccinator</i>	<i>Vaccination Officers</i>
Bala	A. L. Davies	J. P. Jones, Bala
Corwen	H. J. Satchwell	D. L. Jones, Corwen
Festiniog	J. W. Morris	R. W. Davies, Caerblaidd Offices, Bl. Festiniog.
Penrhyn	M. W. Rees	R. G. Jones, Penrhynd'd.
Trawsfyn-ydd	Gwennie Williams, Penrhyndeudraeth	R. W. Davies, Caerblaidd Offices, Bl. Festiniog
Harlech	R. Morris Williams	R. G. Jones, Penrhyn
Dolgelley	H. D. Owen	Idwal H. Jones, Dolgelley
Mallwyd	John Jones, Dolgelley	H. R. Hughes, Rhoslefain, Towyn
Llanegryn	J. A. Davies	H. R. Hughes
Talyllyn	D. McKenzie Crooks	H. R. Hughes
Llanaber	J. O. Williams	Idwal H. Jones, Dolgelley
Towyn	J. H. Marshall Lloyd	R. Alfred Jones, Towyn
Pennal	D. E. Davies	H. R. Hughes

\* For Parishes see Table of District Medical Officers

## PUBLIC VACCINATORS—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS

Llys Ednyfed, Penrhyndeudraeth	....	Morris W. Rees
Llwyn View, Dolgelley	.....	R. W. Edwards
Hafan, Bala	.....	A. L. Davies

## DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

## URBAN AREAS

*Bala*—ROBERT JONES, M.B., Ch.B.

*Barmouth*—J. O. WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Dolgelley*—R. W. EDWARDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Festiniog*—J. W. MORRIS, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P.S.

*Towyn*—J. A. DAVIES, L.M.S.S.A.

## RURAL AREAS

*Deudraeth*—E. LLOYD OWEN, M.D., D.P.H.

*Dolgelley*—R. W. EDWARDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Edeyrnion*—D. R. EDWARDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Penllyn*—ROBERT JONES, M.B., Ch.B.

§*Pennal*—J. C. ASHTON, M.D.

§Is administered by the Machynlleth Rural District Council in the county of Montgomery.

## DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS

## URBAN AREAS

*Bala*—D. R. ROBERTS, Pengwern, Bala.

*Barmouth*—†R. J. PRITCHARD, Council Offices, Barmouth.

*Dolgelley*—†TUDOR G. EVANS, Council Offices, Dolgelley.

*Festiniog*—†GEORGE DAVIES, 9, Benar View, Bl. Festiniog.

*Assistant*—†R. J. OWEN.

*Towyn*—H. T. DAVIES, Council Offices, Towyn, Merioneth.

## RURAL AREAS

*Deudraeth*—†MORRIS JONES, Harlech.

*Dolgelley*—†TUDOR G. EVANS, Council Offices, Dolgelley.

*Edeyrnion*—†W. ROWLAND FFOULKES, Corwen.

*Penllyn*—E. T. ROBERTS, Tytandderwen, Bala.

*Pennal (Acting)*—GEORGE PEATE, Llanbrynmair, Mont.

† Possess the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate.



*Public Analyst :*

HORACE LOWE, Assay Office, Chester.

*Veterinary Surgeons :*

ROBERT PLATT, Corwen.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Bala.

R. WYNNE WILLIAMS, Dolgelley.

*Health Visitors :*

The Nurses employed by the several District Nursing Associations.

Date on which statistics relating to births, deaths, populations with their several rates were sent to the District Medical Officers of Health. } 13th May, 1938.

Dates on which the reports of the District Medical Officers of Health were received at the County Offices :—

Deudraeth (in draft) .....	24th May, 1938
Towyn .....	11th June, 1938
Bala } in MSS. ....	14th June, 1938
Penllyn }	
Dolgelley Rural District (in MSS.) .....	17th June, 1938
Edeyrnion Rural District, in MSS. ....	17th June, 1938
Barmouth Urban District, in MSS. ....	18th June, 1938
Festiniog Urban District, in MSS. ....	22nd June, 1938
Pennal C.P. ....	24th June, 1938
Dolgelley Urban District .....	25th June, 1938

*Section A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.*

The County is very mountainous with deep secluded valleys. Slates are produced in some parts of the County and are probably the best roofing slates in the world.

The shape of the County is roughly triangular with the shorter side on the Cardigan Bay. The area of the County is 422,372 acres.

There are several lakes of which Bala is the largest and is about 1,084 aeres in extent.





The following table gives the  
thanks are tendered to

*Oakley Quarries*—J. Lloyd Hur  
*Morwynion Lake*—E. L. Evans  
*Penllyn District*—The Secretary  
*Pantperthog*—W. A. Cadman, II

Total D

STATION	Festiniog District		
	<i>Oakley Quarries</i>	<i>Llyn Morwyn ion</i>	<i>Bala (town)</i>
<i>Month of :</i>			
January . . . .	10.20	9.11	7.54
February ..	13.93	11.92	7.76
March . . . . .	3.61	3.74	5.16
April . . . . .	8.43	5.23	3.27
May . . . . .	1.75	1.99	2.48
June . . . . .	6.84	4.25	2.40
July . . . . .	5.16	3.77	1.86
August . . . .	4.60	2.97	1.19
September ..	5.86	4.41	2.07
October . . . .	3.95	3.21	3.32
November ..	5.20	1.71	1.62
December ..	6.52	4.72	4.00
Total 1937 ..	76.05	57.03	42.67
Greatest fall in 24 hours	2.90	1.52	
Days with .01 rain . . . . .	201	201	
Rainfall in 1936 . . . . .	104.67	76.28	59.89
Rainfall in 1935 . . . . .			55.69

have been received, and  
kindly supplied them.

C., Engineer & Surveyor.  
Board.  
n.

month

District				Pant- perthog (Corris)
	<i>Afon Twrch</i>	<i>Cwm Hirnant</i>	<i>Llan- uwch- llyn</i>	
0	8.00	8.25	9.29	8.00
	17.00	9.15	10.00	13.08
0	5.00	3.55	5.60	3.58
0	4.00	2.08	3.51	6.52
0	4.00	2.30	2.16	2.27
0	3.00	2.00	2.41	5.28
0	2.00	2.10	1.92	4.39
0	2.50	1.11	1.53	1.80
0	1.50	1.60	2.29	4.69
	4.50	3.05	3.38	3.08
	3.50	1.07	1.84	4.48
	7.00	4.80	4.83	5.50
	62.00	41.06	47.78	62.67
	94.70	58.45	68.50	75.88
	95.40	54.46		



TABLE II.

Giving the population, number of inhabited houses, rateable value and product of penny rate

	<i>Popula- tion as enumera- ted census 1931</i>	<i>Estima- ted popu- lation 1937</i>	<i>No. of in- habited houses taken from Rate Books end 1937</i>	<i>Rateable Value</i>	<i>Product of Penny Rate</i>		
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6		
				£	£	s.	d.
County of							
Merioneth . . . . .	43,201	40,330	12,209	163,493	642	2	8
Total Urban Dist.	19,298	18,110	5,596	71,297	275	10	5
Total Rural Dist.	23,903	22,220	6,613	92,196	366	12	3
Urban Districts :							
Bala . . . . .	1,460	1,502	434	6,462	24	18	11
Barmouth ..	2,645	2,210	800	15,323	59	10	6
Dolgelley ....	2,313	2,443	665	9,022	34	19	0
Festiniog ....	9,078	8,602	2,423	23,452	87	2	0
Towyn . . . . .	3,802	3,353	1,274	17,038	69	0	0
Rural Districts:							
Deudraeth ....	7,429	6,953	2,130	41,885	166	0	0
Dolgelley ....	7,768	7,246	2,045	20,228	81	19	8
Edeyrnion ....	4,724	4,365	1,340	20,176	78	2	4
Penllyn.. ....	3,601	3,310	971	8,866	36	10	3
Pennal C.P. ..	381	346	127	1,041	4	0	0

## EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

*(which are required in this short Form)*

		Total	M	F	
Live Births	{ Legitimate ..	523	266	257	{ Birth rate per 1,000
	{ Illegitimate ..	24	9	15	{ estimated resident
					{ population . . . . 13.56
Still Births		40	22	18	{ Rate per 1,000
					{ total (live and still
					{ births . . . . . 68.14
Deaths		676	324	352	{ Death rate per 1,000
					{ estimated resident
					{ population . . . . . 16.76

Deaths from puerperal causes  
(headings 29 and 30 of the  
Registrar General's Short  
List) :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total live and Still births
No. 29 puerperal sepsis . . . . .	0	..
No. 30 other puerperal causes . . . . .	2	3.41
Total . . . . .	2	3.41

Death rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births . . . . .	67.64
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births . . . . .	59.27
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births . . . . .	250.00

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) . . . . .	87
Deaths from Measles (all ages) . . . . .	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) . . . . .	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age) . . . . .	4

## CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES

There are some changes of boundaries consequent on the Local Government Act, 1929, which came into operation in 1934.

The areas affected were: Bala Urban, Barmouth Urban, Dolgelley Urban, Deudraeth Rural, Dolgelley Rural and Penllyn Rural.

The Urban District of Mallwyd is now included in the Dolgelley Rural District, and for the calculation of statistics for the Dolgelley Rural District those for Mallwyd are included.

## BIRTHS

Table IV. gives the main statistics of births for the year 1937, and table V. the *birth rates* per 1,000 of population for the last ten years.

The decreasing number of births is the subject of much concern over the whole country, and I have abstracted the numbers of *female* births for the last 27 years and these will be found below. The percentage decrease (or increase) each year has been calculated.

TABLE III.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of female births</i>	<i>% of births in 1911</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of female births</i>	<i>% of births in 1911</i>
1911	454	100.0	1921	403	11.2
1912	419	7.7	1922	380	16.3
1913	401	11.7	1923	367	19.2
1914	371	18.6	1924	386	15.0
1915	398	12.4	1925	365	19.6
1916	315	30.6	1926	358	21.2
1917	299	34.1	1927	355	21.8
1918	315	30.6	1928	369	18.7
1919	322	29.1	1929	329	27.5
1920	456	100.5	1930	314	30.8
<i>Total</i>	3,750		<i>Total</i>	3,626	
1931	325	28.4	1935	243	46.5
1932	283	37.7	1936	263	42.1
1933	273	39.9	1937	272	40.1
1934	263	42.1	<i>Total</i>	1,922	
			7		
			<i>years</i>		

From the above it will be seen the female births for 1937 are 2 or 40% less than in 1911.

TABLE IV.

Showing the number of births, with the birth rates in the County  
and in the several Sanitary Districts.

	No. of births, 1937			Birth rate per 1,000 of pop'n	Illegitimate Births	
	Males	Females	Total		No.	Per cent of total births
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
England and Wales . . . . .	..	..	..	14.9	..	..
County of Merioneth . . . . .	275	272	547	13.56	24	4.41
Total Urban Dist.	123	130	253	13.97	14	5.53
Total Rural Dist.	152	142	294	13.23	10	3.40
Urban Districts :						
Bala . . . . .	8	8	16	10.65	2	12.5
Barmouth ..	15	11	26	11.76	..	..
Dolgelley ..	23	27	50	20.47	5	10.0
Festiniog ....	57	64	121	14.07	4	3.3
Towyn . . . . .	20	20	40	11.93	3	7.5
Rural Districts :						
Deudraeth ..	46	41	87	12.51	2	2.3
Dolgelley ....	47	55	102	14.08	4	3.9
Edeyrnion ..	28	20	48	11.00	2	4.2
Penllyn . . . . .	26	22	48	14.40	2	4.2
Pennal C.P. . .	5	4	9	26.01	..	..



TABLE V.

Giving the birth rates per 1,000 of population for the decennial period  
1927-1936

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
<i>Col. 1</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wales . . . .	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.3	15.7	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8
County of Merioneth	16.4	17.2	15.2	14.4	15.7	14.10	13.91	13.76	13.65	12.84
Urban Districts . .	16.25	16.80	15.25	14.57	14.64	15.02	13.66	13.47	13.99	12.67
Rural Districts . . . .	16.54	17.51	15.09	14.29	16.65	13.38	13.28	13.99	13.38	12.98
Urban Districts										
Bala . . . . .	12.1	10.2	13.8	11.9	11.5	13.34	16.83	9.46	14.81	14.87
Barmouth . . . .	12.6	13.0	11.7	11.7	13.8	19.27	12.78	14.35	13.34	14.67
Dolgellsey . . . .	16.3	17.9	16.4	14.3	15.3	13.76	9.41	14.44	13.00	11.41
Festiniog . . . .	12.1	20.2	18.3	17.2	15.5	15.99	15.49	14.28	14.52	13.68
Llwyn . . . . .	12.1	13.1	10.1	11.4	13.9	11.61	13.25	11.93	13.46	8.85
Rural Districts										
Deudraeth . . . .	19.1	20.1	15.3	15.0	16.6	13.65	13.92	12.43	14.15	14.14
Dolgellsey . . . .	14.91	14.98	12.26	14.35	16.15	13.39	14.15	14.36	13.46	11.88
Edeyrnion . . . .	15.5	18.6	17.0	13.8	18.1	12.68	10.54	14.17	10.40	12.35
Penllyn . . . . .	17.3	19.2	19.8	15.9	15.9	13.38	14.16	17.42	12.33	13.40
Pennal C.P. . . .	7.3	9.5	9.5	4.7	7.9	7.77	26.4	2.64	13.51	16.53

## Deaths

The number of deaths of residents of the County after allowance had been made for "transfers" into and out of the County was 676 (324 males and 352 females), and is equivalent to a crude death rate of 16.76 per 1,000 of population, the similar rate for England and Wales being 12.4

The "crude death rates" in Table VI. have been adjusted for age and sex variation and the corrected rates, which are comparable, will be found below.

Total Urban Districts.....	15.93	Total Rural Districts.....	13.15
Festiniog U.D.....	20.95	Deudraeth R.D. ....	15.55
Dolgelley U.D. ....	13.75	Pennal C.P. ....	15.17
Towyn U.D.....	12.69	Dolgelley R.D. ....	13.08
Barmouth U.D. ....	11.15	Edeyrnion R.D. ....	11.64
Bala U.D.....	10.25	Penllyn R.D. ....	11.03

The highest total adjusted death rates are in Festiniog Urban and Deudraeth Rural.

Showing the total numbers of deaths, and for each sex in the several Sanitary Districts, with the rates per 1,000 of population, and a similar rate for past years.

	1937			Death Rate per 1,000 persons	Mean death rate 1928 to 1932	Years				
	Number of deaths					1933	1934	1935	1936	
	Males	Females	Total							
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
England and Wales	..	..	..	12.4	..	12.3	11.8	11.7	12.1	12.1
County of Merioneth	324	352	676	16.76	15.2	15.0	14.7	15.5	15.5	15.5
Total Urban Districts	161	167	328	18.11	15.9	14.3	15.2	16.9	15.6	15.6
Total Rural Districts	163	185	348	15.66	14.7	14.7	14.3	14.4	15.4	15.4
Urban Districts :										
Bala	8	11	19	12.65	16.4	13.3	19.5	12.1	16.9	16.9
Barmouth	12	17	29	13.12	14.9	10.9	11.7	12.9	13.8	13.8
Dolgell	21	21	42	17.19	15.4	14.1	15.7	13.8	12.6	12.6
Festiniog	94	88	182	21.16	15.9	15.8	14.4	18.8	15.6	15.6
Towyn	26	30	56	16.70	15.8	15.2	17.2	18.5	18.3	18.3
Rural Districts :										
Deudraeth	54	61	115	16.54	15.1	17.9	11.7	13.7	12.3	12.3
Dolgell	58	62	120	16.56	14.9	14.4	13.9	16.2	15.6	15.6
Edeyrnion	28	34	62	14.20	14.5	11.8	15.7	13.3	19.9	19.9
Penllyn	21	23	44	13.29	13.3	15.0	18.9	13.5	15.2	15.2
Pennal C.P.	2	5	7	20.23	11.3	15.9	10.6	13.5	16.5	16.5

TABLE VII.

Giving the principal causes of deaths and numbers in the County and Urban and Rural Districts with percentage of total deaths in 1937.

<i>Causes of death</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>			<i>Deaths in Urban Districts</i>	<i>Deaths in Rural Districts</i>	<i>Percent of total deaths 1937</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>			
Diseases of the circulatory System	196	97	99	83	113	30
Heart Diseases . . . .	158	80	78	70	88	23
Cancer, malignant disease . . . . .	87	37	50	44	43	12
Total deaths from Tuberculosis . . . .	53	33	20	30	23	7
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis . . . . .	51	32	19	29	22	7
Cerebral Haemorrhage . . . . .	51	16	35	32	19	7
Acute and Chronic Nephritis . . . . .	36	21	15	12	24	7
Influenza . . . . .	32	16	16	17	15	7
Pneumonia . . . . .	28	18	10	14	14	7
Senility . . . . .	23	7	16	9	14	7

## TRANSFERABLE DEATHS

41 deaths of persons registered in the County were transferred to other districts outside the County and 88 deaths were transferred from other districts into this County.

The largest number of Inward Transfers were—Dolgelly Rural, 24 ; Festiniog Urban, 18 ; and Edeyrnion Rural, 17.

No.	
6	Ir
9	T
10	O . . . . .
11	S . . . . .
12	G . . . . .
13	C . . . . .
14	D . . . . .
15	C . . . . .
16	H . . . . .
17	A . . . . .
18	O . . . . .
19	B . . . . .
20	P . . . . .
21	O . . . . .
22	P . . . . .
23	D . . . . .
24	A . . . . .
25	C . . . . .
26	O . . . . .
27	O . . . . .
28	A . . . . .
29	P . . . . .
30	O . . . . .
31	C . . . . .
32	S . . . . .
33	S . . . . .
34	O . . . . .
35	O . . . . .
36	C . . . . .









## *Section B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA*

### LEGISLATION IN FORCE

There were no local Acts, special orders or general adoptive acts which came into force in the County in 1937.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

The County Council and all the Local Sanitary Authorities have arrangements with laboratories for the examination of throat swabs, the analysis of water, etc.

The examination of swabs from the throat of school contacts of diphtheria cases is arranged at the cost of the County Council and this could not be carried out without the co-operation of the doctors in attendance. This help is gratefully acknowledged.

Examination of sputum is arranged for by the Welsh National Memorial Association. More use might be made of this service.

The County Council has made arrangements for some years with the Bacteriological Laboratory of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, for the examination of milk samples bacteriologically and biologically.

During the year 1937, 261 samples were sent.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES FOR INFECTIOUS CASES

There is no provision in the County for the transport of cases of infectious diseases.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES FOR NON-INFECTIOUS CASES

There is provision everywhere in the County for the transport of non-infectious cases to and from Hospital except in the *Dolgelley and Corwen Districts*.

Why should Dolgelley and Barmouth districts and also Corwen district, lack this essential service ?

Attention has been called to this need in reports of the District Medical Officers of Health and in the public press.

It can not be said that the ambulance facilities in the County are adequate with these districts not served.

The local Hospitals at *Towyn* and *Blaenau Ffestiniog* have their own ambulance. The ambulance belonging to the St. John Ambulance Brigade at *Penrhyndeudraeth* is serving a very useful function in this area and is of great value.

In the *Urban District of Bala* and the *Rural District of Penllyn* an ambulance was presented some years ago and is proving exceedingly useful.

There is apparently no co-ordination between the several bodies owning these ambulances, but in view of the possible new arrangements for Air Raid Precautions a plan may be evolved.

## NURSING IN THE HOME

The eminently essential service of nursing sick persons in their own homes is carried out by 18 local District Nursing Associations and again it is pleasant to record that it is effectively carried out.

One new Association was formed late in 1937 for the parishes of Llanfihangel, Llanegryn and part of Llangelynnin. The Nurse resident at Llanegryn.

The Local Associations have in their service 9 State Registered Nurses and 13 "village trained nurses" all of whom are State Certified Midwives.

The Local Associations are affiliated to the County Nursing Association and this body undertakes the responsibility of training and placing nurses in the various districts, grants for this purpose being made to the Association by the County Council.

## NURSING OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

No nursing service is provided for these cases by the various Sanitary Authorities.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

### *Maternity and Child Welfare Centres :*

For consultation only see page 53.

### *Day Nurseries :*

Nil.

### *School Clinics :*

These are held as and when required at Corwen, Bala, Dolgelley, Blaenau Festiniog, Harlech and Towyn, and are arranged and maintained by the Local Education Authority.

### *Orthopaedic Clinics :*

At Bala, Corwen, Dolgelley and Blaenau Festiniog, and are maintained by the County Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees.

### *Artificial Light Clinics :*

Nil.

### *Tuberculosis Dispensaries :*

See under Tuberculosis.

### *Venereal Diseases Clinics :*

See next paragraph.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The scheme of the County Council provides that the Treatment Centre is at the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary, Bangor and that two of the Honorary Medical Staff of the Institution act as Medical Officers of the Centre.

The Centre is now open on Tuesdays, 2 to 5 p.m., for *Male Patients* and on Fridays from 2 to 5 p.m. for *Female Patients*.

The Pathologist under the scheme is Dr. Thomas Frederic Hewer, at the Thompson Yates Laboratories, The University, Liverpool, to whom specimens for examinations should be sent.

According to the arrangements made, specimens for Wassermann tests should be posted on Wednesday to reach the Laboratory on Thursday in each week.

Outfits for the collections of the specimens can be obtained free of charge by any Medical Practitioner on application to the County Medical Officer, Dolgelley, marking the envelope 'Private'.

Arrangements can be made by which patients can be sent to the Clinic at the Royal Infirmary, Chester, or the Memorial Hospital, Wrexham, if travelling facilities to either of these places are easier for the patients.

It should be borne in mind that patients can attend at any recognised clinic in England and Wales.

## CO-OPERATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

There has been, since the establishment of the scheme, very cordial co-operation of the profession with the County Officers.

## PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

In addition to the specimens sent from the Treatment Centres, specimens were sent by General Practitioners in the County to the Pathologist.



	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than venereal		Totals		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T'tls.
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection or to have been under observation, at other Centres .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4..	4	1	..	..	14	4	..	..	18	5	23
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal .....	..	1	..	..	8	2	..	..	8	3	11
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis primary .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ secondary .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ latent in 1st year of infection .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ all later stages .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ congenital .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection or to have been under observation, at other Centres .....

Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4..

5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal .....

6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—

Syphilis primary .....

“ secondary .....

“ latent in 1st year of in-

fection .....

“ all later stages .....

“ congenital .....





	Syphilis	Soft Chancere	Gonorr- hoea	C'nditions other than venereal	Totals
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F T'tls.
11. Number of attendances :—					
(a) for individual attention of the medical officer(s)	37 ..	.. ..	73 36	.. ..	110 36 146
(b) for intermediate treatment, <i>e.g., irrigation, dressing</i>	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total Attendances	37 ..	.. ..	73 36	.. ..	110 36 146
12. In-patients :—					
(a) Total number of persons ad- mitted for treatment during the year	.. ..	.. ..	9 3	.. ..	9 3 12
(b) Aggregate number of 'in- patient days' of treatment given	.. ..	.. ..	364 119	.. ..	364 119 483
13. Number of cases of congenital					
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 years and over	Totals
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F



	<i>Arsenical</i>		<i>Mercury</i>	<i>Bismuth</i>
	<i>Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds</i>	<i>Others</i>		
14. (a) Names of chief preparations used in the treatment of syphilis.. (b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	Neokharsivan 28		Hyd. C. Cret.	Bismostah 15

	<i>Microscopical</i>		<i>Serum</i>		<i>Cerebro-spinal fluid</i>	<i>Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease</i>
	<i>for Syphilis</i>	<i>for Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>for Syphilis</i>	<i>for Gonorrhoea</i>		
15. Pathological Work :— (a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer of, the Treatment centre (b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory .....	..	6	..	..	..	..
	..	2	9	..	..	..

Statement showing the services rendered at various Treatment Centres during the year 1937, for cases from Merioneth

	Bangor	Chester	Wrexham	Total
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in <b>Item 3</b> :				
Syphilis .....	3	..	..	3
Soft Chancre .....	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea .....	15	1	1	17
Conditions other than venereal....	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ....	18	1	1	20
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area .....	146	30	3	179
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area ....	483	..	..	483

## HOSPITALS : PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY

1. *For cases of infectious diseases* : Nil.
2. „ „ *small-pox* : Nil.
3. *For Tuberculosis* : The hospitals and sanatoria provided by the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association
4. *For Maternity Cases* :
  - (a) Ordinary Cases—Nil. See para. 11.

(b) Cases from "undesirable surroundings"; arrangements can be made by the County Medical Officer for the admission of these cases to hospitals.

(c) "Difficult cases" are admitted to the City Hospital, Hoole Lane, Chester.

(For the admission of cases of (b) and (c) arrangements must be made prior to admission with the County Medical Officer).

5. *Venereal Diseases* : At the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary, Bangor.

Arrangements are made also for patients to be treated at the Wrexham Infirmary; the Chester Royal Infirmary, if travelling facilities are better.

6. *For Mental Cases* : At the Mental Hospital, Denbigh.

7. *For Mental Deficiency* : For cases over 16 years at the Public Assistance Institution, Penrhyndeudraeth; 50 beds. Arrangements are also made at other institutions for cases under 16.

8. *For Orthopaedic Cases* : At the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen.

9. *For Puerperal Fever, etc.* : Arrangements can be made through the County Medical Officer to admit cases to the City Hospital, Chester.

10. *For Ophthalmia Neonatorum* : At the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary, Bangor.

11. *Cottage Hospitals :*

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Area Served</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>	<i>How Staffed</i>
Dolgelley and Barmouth.	Dolgelley U.D., Barmouth U.D. and parts of Dolgelley R.D.	12 and one cot.	All the doctors practising in the area.
Festiniog and District Heroes Memorial Hospital.	Festiniog U.D. & adjacent parts of the Dendraeth R.D., & some parts of Caernarvonshire.	19	All the doctors practising in the area.
Towyn and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital.	Towyn U.D., and part of Dolgelley R.D. adjacent to Towyn.	10 and 2 cots. 5 Maternity beds in self-contained wing.	Medical Staff selected by the Committee.

X-Ray Apparatus at Festiniog, Towyn and Dolgelley.

Artificial Light Apparatus at Towyn.

In Festiniog one bed is available for difficult maternity cases.

## 11. (a)—

The arrangements for Bala and Penllyn districts are :—

In addition to the Col. Burton Endowed Bed at the Southern Hospital, Liverpool, another bed has been endowed for deserving cases from Bala and Penllyn Districts at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, in memory of the late Major Annwyl-Passingham.

## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

## POOR LAW MEDICAL RELIEF

*Institutional Medical Services :*

There are three Public Assistance Institutions in the County, Hafan at Bala, Llwyn View at Dolgelley, and Llys Ednyfed at Penrhyndeudraeth. There is also the Fronhyfryd Children's Home at Corwen.

The Institution at Penrhyn is also used to house a number of certified mental defectives.

Maternity cases are admitted to the Penrhyn and Dolgelley institutions.

The Public Assistance Committee in 1935 formulated a scheme for the admission of Public Assistance cases to hospitals. A copy of this scheme has been sent to each District Medical Officer and was set out in last year's report, and the attention of District Medical Officers is called to the terms of the scheme.

Under its provisions cases were admitted as under :—

TABLE XI.

<i>Name of Hospital :</i>	M	F
Estiniog and District Heroes Memorial Hospital	.. ..	1
Llwyn View and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital .....	1 ..	2
Penrhyndeudraeth and Anglesey Infirmary, Bangor	1 ..	1
Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool .....	2 ..	1
Penrhyndeudraeth War Memorial Hospital .....	1 ..	..
	5 ..	5

*Casual Wards :*

Wards for casuals are established in connection with the Public Assistance Institutions at Bala, Dolgelley and Penrhyndeudraeth. There are also "wards" at Corwen.

The Institution Medical Officers examine all the inmates of the wards once a month, and records are made of each case.

These are inspected by the County Medical Officer.

TABLE XII.

<i>Casual Wards</i>	<i>Numbers examined by Medical Officers</i>			<i>No. of cases treated as sick persons</i>					
				<i>in Casual Wards</i>			<i>In P.A. Institutions</i>		
	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	C
Bala .....	167	3	..	7	1	..	9	..	..
Corwen .....	67	1	2	10	..	..	1	..	..
Dolgelley .....	102	2	..	34	..	..	22	1	..
Penrhyndraeth .....	202	2	..	16	..	..	7	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	478	8	2	67	1	..	39	1	..

Number of casuals during the year 1937 :—

<i>Casual Ward</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bala .....	1,328	44	..	1,372
Corwen .....	2,224	49	2	2,275
Dolgelley .....	2,321	34	..	2,355
Penrhyndeudraeth .....	2,078	27	..	2,105
<i>Totals</i> ..	7,951	154	2	8,107

The question of new casual wards at Corwen is still under consideration. The Council is experiencing very great difficulty in obtaining a suitable site on which to erect wards to replace the existing wards.

TABLE XIII.

Showing the Medical relief districts in the County, the Parishes in districts and the amount of Public Assistance in money and in kind.

<i>Medical District</i>	<i>Parishes in Medical District</i>	<i>Population of Parishes Census 1931</i>	<i>Amount of P.A. relief in money</i>	<i>Amount of P.A. relief in kind</i>
Bala	Bala	1,395	£ s. d. 453 1 0	£ s. d. 39 4 6
	Llandderfel	798	398 9 0	3 0 0
	Llanfor	1,019	98 15 0	3 10 0
	Llangower	186	26 10 0	..
	Llanuwchllyn	859	140 12 6	7 12 4
	Llanycil	804	163 11 6	0 15 0
Corwen	Bettws G.G.	204	35 6 6	..
	Corwen	2,534	458 17 6	25 0 0
	Gwyddelwern	702	84 15 0	..
	Llandrillo	549	87 9 0	..
	Llangar	572	184 4 6	3 4 9
	Llansantffraid G.D.	163	17 17 6	0 10 6
Festiniog	Festiniog	9,078	1439 5 0	263 4 10
	Maentwrog	647	87 9 0	7 3 3
Harlech	Llanbedr	324	59 18 6	0 11 6
	Llandanwg	1,103	309 10 0	6 4 0
	Llanfair	357	38 13 6	6 10 10
	Talsarnau	538	117 15 0	0 15 0
Penrhyn	Penrhyndeudraeth	2,022	590 18 0	64 2 0
	Llandecwyn	219	42 13 6	1 5 6
	Llanfrothen	653	107 7 0	..
Trawsfynydd	Trawsfynydd	1,557	276 16 0	5 4 0

<i>Area</i>	<i>Medical District</i>	<i>Parishes in Medical District</i>	<i>Population of Parishes Census 1931</i>	<i>Amount of P.A. relief in money</i>	<i>Amount P.A. relief in kind</i>
Dolgelley	Dolgelley	Dolgelley	2,260	£ s. d. 1086 8 6	£ s. 115 2
		Brithdir & Is-law'rdrref	936	115 11 6	21 0
		Llanddwyweuwchygraig	76	..	..
		Llanelltyd	355	14 12 6	..
		Llanfachreth	671	78 15 0	0 5
	Llanaber	Barmouth	2,489	679 11 6	28 15
		Llanaber	600	102 6 0	..
		Llanddwywe-is-ygraig	196	..	..
		Llanenddwyn	886	247 8 0	18 2
	Llanegryn	Llanegryn	456	156 7 0	16 13
		Llanfihangel	456	310 2 6	6 7
		Llangelynnin	1,247	315 7 6	45 14
Towyn	Mallwyd	Llanymaw-ddwy	293	20 2 6	35 12
		Mallwyd	679	391 4 6	16 14
	Talyllyn	Talyllyn	1,135	559 1 6	35 9
	Towyn	Towyn	3,802	977 17 6	66 14
		Pennal	381	116 12 6	2 10



TABLE XIV.

Treatment of the Sick in Public Assistance Institutions.

	<i>Institution</i>			
	<i>Hafan, Bala</i>	<i>Llwyn View, Dolgelly</i>	<i>Llys Edwyfed, Penrhynddraeth</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Col. 1.</i>	2	3	4	5
1. Total number of admissions (including children born in hospital) .....	12	49	51	112
2. Number of women confined in hospital .....	..	4	..	4
3. Number of live births .....	..	4	..	4
4. Number of still births .....	..	..	..	..
5. Number of deaths among the newly born, under 4 weeks born in hospital .....	..	..	..	..
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5) .....	..	..	..	..
7. Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement ....	..	..	..	..
8. Total number of deaths ....	7	7	9	23
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital) .....	9	38	36	83
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above....				
(a) Under 4 weeks .....	7	26	25	58
(b) 4 weeks and under 13 wks. ....	5	13	8	26
(c) 13 weeks and more .....	4	6	12	22
11. Number of beds occupied :				
(a) average during the year..	8	16	7	31
(b) highest .....	13	22	10	45
(c) lowest .....	7	12	4	23
12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic ..	..	1	..	1
13. Number of abdominal sections	..	..	..	..

TABLE XV.

Classification of In-patients who were discharged from or who died in Institutions in the County in 1937.

	Children under 16 years of age		Men and Women	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A. Acute Infectious Disease . . . .	..	..	..	..
B. Influenza . . . . .	..	..	9	..
C. Tuberculosis : Pulmonary ..	..	..	1	1
Non-Pulmonary . . . . .	..	..	..	..
D. Malignant Disease (Cancer) ..	..	..	..	2
E. Rheumatism :				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheu- matic fever) together with acute rheumatism and chorea	..	..	3	..
(2) Non-articular manifesta- tions, muscular rheumatism, fibrositis lumbago and scia- tica . . . . .	..	..	3	..
(3) Chronic arthritis . . . . .	..	..	..	1
F. Venereal disease . . . . .	..	..	1	..
G. Puerperal pyrexia . . . . .	..	..	..	..
H. Puerperal fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..
(1) Women confined in hos- pital . . . . .	..	..	..	..
(2) Other cases . . . . .	..	..	..	..
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth . . . . .	..	..	..	..
J. Mental diseases :				
(1) Senile dementia . . . . .	..	..	..	..
(2) Other . . . . .	..	..	2	..
K. Senile Decay . . . . .	..	..	1	..
L. Accidental injury and violence	..	..	4	3
M. Disease of the nervous system and sense organs . . . . .	..	..	10	2
N. Disease of the Respiratory Sys- tem . . . . .	..	..	8	2
O. Disease of the Circulatory sys- tem . . . . .	..	..	9	11
P. Disease of the Digestive Sys- tem . . . . .	..	..	3	..

TABLE XV. (Continued)

	Children under 16 years of age		Men and Women	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
Disease of the Genito-urinary System .....	..	..	3	1
Disease of the Skin .....	..	..	5	..
Other diseases .....	..	..	13	..
Mothers & infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures :				
Mothers .....	..	..	4	..
Infants .....	4	..	..	..
Any person not falling under any of the above headings ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .....	4	..	79	23

TABLE XVI.

Number of Beds available at the Public Assistance Institutions for sick, maternity and mental cases as and on the 31st December, 1937 (From the Annual Return Form, Hosp. 6).

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lafan, Bala .....	12	8	2	22
Llwyn View, Dolgelley ....	9	10	3	22
Llys Ednyfed, Penrhyn ....	41	50	12	103
<i>Total</i> .....	62	68	17	147

Number of beds provided and occupied on 31st December, 1937.

	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Children</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Provided</i>	<i>Occupied</i>	<i>Provided</i>	<i>Occupied</i>	<i>Provided</i>	<i>Occupied</i>	<i>Provided</i>	<i>Occupied</i>
Medical and Surgical cases ..	24	14	28	11	2	..	54	25
Chronic Sick .....	7	9	5	5	..	..	12	14
Children .....	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..
Tuberculosis and Isolation ..	8	..	3	..	..	..	11	..
Maternity .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Mentally defective .....	23	23	27	27	..	..	50	50
Others .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Totals</i> .....	62	46	68	43	17	..	147	89

## INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES

A portion of Llys Ednyfed Public Assistance Institution has been set apart under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, for the reception of Certified Mental Defectives of both sexes over the age of 16 years.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the control of the Institution is vested in the Public Assistance Committee of the County Council.

The Institution was certified, originally, for 20 cases but subsequently the Board of Control issued a certificate in respect of 23 males and 27 females.

The County Council of Caernarvon has entered into an agreement with the County Council to send cases to this Institution.

The County Council has entered into agreements with the Local Authorities of Caernarvonshire and Montgomery for the reception of children under 16 into Institutions maintained by these Authorities, with the Local Authority for Denbighshire for the admission of female cases and also with the Incorporation of National Institutions.

A joint Institution for Mental Defectives for the "five counties" in North Wales has not yet matured and the progress to this end is most regrettably slow. It holds up the problem of the future user of Llys Ednyfed, and, indeed, the other Public Assistance Institutions.

TABLE XVII.

## STATISTICS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under "orders"			
(a) In Institutions :			
(i) Under 16 years .....	1	1	2
(ii) Over 16 years .....	10	15	25
Action not yet taken.			
(a) Notified by Local Education Authority .....	..	..	..
Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Law Relief :			
(a) In Public Assistance Institutions not approved under Section 37, of the Act .....	4	13	17
(b) In receipt of domiciliary relief .....	13	15	28
(c) Otherwise "ascertained"	10	21	31

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

## MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

TABLE XVIII.

## Number of State Certified Midwives

	<i>Number who notified their intention to practise during the year</i>	<i>Number who left during the year</i>	<i>Number on Register 13:12:37</i>
Independent Midwives .....	16	..	16
Midwives in Hospitals .....	5	1	4
Midwives in Public Assistance Institutions .....	2	..	2
Midwives employed by the District Nursing Associations ..	26	4	22
<i>Total</i> .....	49	5	44

B.—Two independent midwives were temporarily employed by District Nursing Association, but are not included in the figure 26 above.

## MEDICAL AID

This service is provided in accordance with the Midwives Acts, 1918 (Section 14) and 1936 (Section 9 (1)).

In accordance with regulations made under this section a State Certified Midwife must forthwith call in a "registered medical practitioner in all cases of illness of the patient or child, or of any abnormality occurring during pregnancy, labour or lying in if it is a case under the care of the certified midwife only."

Three copies of this notice should be made at the time of sending for medical help, one is retained in the book, the second is sent to the doctor whose services are required, the third, "*the midwife shall send to the Local Supervising Authority as soon as possible but within 24 hours at latest.*"

Books of notices with carbon paper are supplied free to all State Certified Midwives.

Provision for the payment of fees to the doctors called in to these cases is made in Section 9 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1936, and a scale of fees has been drawn up by the Ministry of Health.

Sub-Section 4 of the same section gives power to the County Council to recover the fee paid either from the patient or from her husband or other person liable to maintain the patient.

The attention of all State-Certified Midwives is called to the fact that the regulations with regard to the issue of medical aid forms must be complied with.

### TABLE XIX.

#### *Ante-natal Conditions :*

Antepartum haemorrhage .....	7
Abortion .....	4
Albuminuria .....	5
" Acute pain " .....	3
High Temperature .....	1
Vaginal discharge .....	1
Unsatisfactory palpation.....	1
Unusual swelling in abdomen.....	1
Fainting .....	1

*Natal Conditions :*

Delayed Second stage.....	12
„ First stage.....	1
Difficult presentation .....	2
Breech presentation .....	1
Occipito-posterior presentation.....	4
Inertia .....	2
Feebleness of patient .....	1
Cystocele .....	1
Contracted pelvis .....	1
	— 25

*Post-natal Conditions :*

Rise of Temperature .....	5
Perineal tear .....	17
Albuminuria .....	1
Postpartum haemorrhage .....	2
Adherent placenta .....	2
“ Post maturity ”.....	1
Foot presentation .....	1
Retained membranes .....	1
“ Lack of sleep ” .....	1
Dyspnoea .....	1
Swelling of leg .....	1
“ Not sufficient milk ”.....	1
	— 34

*Condition of Child :*

Haemorrhage from navel .....	1
Asphyxia pallida .....	3
Spina bifida .....	1
Meningocele .....	1
Feebleness (twins) .....	1
	— 7
<i>Total</i> .....	—
	90
	—



Births must be "notified" as well as "registered." Books of paid notification forms are supplied free to doctors and midwives.

The following table shows the number of births notified and registered. The notifications have been modified by "residence transfers." Also the number of cases attended by doctor and certified midwife.

TABLE XX.

	<i>No. of Births</i>		<i>No. of Births notified by</i>		<i>No. of cases attended by doctors and certified midwives</i>	<i>Notifications received from Registrars of births</i>
	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Notified</i>	<i>Doctors</i>	<i>State certified midwives</i>		
<i>Col. 1.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>County of Merioneth</b>	547	481	249	228	240	4
<b>Total Urban Dist.</b>	253	218	108	107	104	3
<b>Total Rural Dist.</b>	294	263	141	121	136	1
<b>Urban Districts :</b>						
Bala . . . . .	16	13	11	2	10	..
Barmouth ..	26	22	12	10	11	..
Dolgelley ....	50	38	27	11	27	..
Festiniog ....	121	115	46	66	44	3
Towyn . . . . .	40	30	12	18	12	..
<b>Rural Districts :</b>						
Deudraeth ..	87	88	49	38	44	1
Dolgelley ....	102	97	43	54	43	..
Edeyrnion ..	48	34	15	19	15	..
Penllyn . . . . .	48	40	31	9	31	..
Pennal C.P. . .	9	4	3	1	3	..



## TABLE XXI.

## BIRTHS

Registered.

1. *Legitimate* :—

(a) Live Births .....	523
(b) Still Births .....	35

2. *Illegitimate* :—

(a) Live Births .....	24
(b) Still Births .....	5

3. *Total* :—

(a) Live Births .....	547
(b) Still Births .....	40

*Notified within 36 hours of birth* :—

(a) Live Birth .....	477
(b) Still Births .....	34
	— 511

*Notified by State Certified Midwives* :—

(a) Live Births .....	228
(b) Still Births .....	3
	— 231

*Notified by Medical Practitioners* :—

(a) Live Births .....	249
(b) Still Births .....	31
	— 280

## STILL BIRTHS

It is still apparent that there are many who do not understand that every Still Birth must be registered with the Registrar of Births. Apart from registration, the obligation to notify a Still Birth to the Local Authority still remains.

The ordinary Notification of Birth card supplied to doctors and certified midwives should be used but care should be taken to mark the card plainly "S.B."

The relation of Still Births to the neo-natal death rate is discussed elsewhere in this report.

TABLE XXII.

Giving the number of still births registered and notified with certain "stillbirth" rates.

	Number of births in Registrar General's Return	No. of cases of still births notified by			Number of cases at- tended by Doctor and state certified Midwife	Still birth rate per 1000 of population	Still birth rate per 1000 Total Births (live and still Births)
		Doctor	State certified Midwife	Registrar of Births			
<i>Col. 1.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
England and Wales . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	0.60	..
County of Merioneth . . . . .	40	31	3	1	30	0.99	68.14
Total Urban Dist.	24	17	3	..	16	1.33	86.64
Total Rural Dist.	16	14	..	1	14	0.72	51.61
<b>Urban Districts:</b>							
Bala . . . . .	1	1	..	..	1	0.67	58.82
Barmouth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dolgelley . . . .	4	2	..	..	2	1.64	74.07
Festiniog . . . .	16	14	2	..	13	1.86	116.78
Towyn . . . . .	3	..	1	..	..	0.89	69.77
<b>Rural Districts :</b>							
Deudraeth ..	7	7	..	..	7	1.01	74.47
Dolgelley . . . .	4	3	..	1	3	0.41	37.7
Edeyrnion ..	2	1	..	..	1	0.46	40.00
Penllyn . . . . .	3	3	..	..	3	0.91	58.8
Pennal C.P. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

A List of these Centres with the place of meeting and other particulars will be found in Table XXIII. and the statistical information in tables XXIV. and XXV. Reports from the Medical Officers for 1937 follow.

No one who will read these reports can deny that these Centres have a very useful purpose. They have been carried on in this form for 20 years. I think they have been of very definite value to the post-natal care of children. It is to be regretted that more use of the centres is not made by parents. Children should be taken at an earlier age than at present to these centres, and should continue to attend until they are 5 or attend school.

In every report without exception the Medical Officers pay a tribute to the excellent work of the Honorary Secretary and the Committee of Ladies. It will be obvious that without their devoted and unselfish help these centres could not have existed, and on behalf of the Central Committee I tender to them all very warm and sincere thanks for this labour of love.

TABLE XXIII.

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1937

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Meet</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Place where Centre is held</i>	<i>Medical Officer</i>	<i>Honorary Sec. of Centre</i>
Bala	Fortnightly do.	Thursday	Congregational Chapel Vestry, Bala.	A. L. Davies.	Mrs. W. E. Jones, 45 Tremarran, Bala.
Barmouth Corwen	Monthly	do.	Council School, Barmouth.	J. R. Heath	Mrs. Pugh Parry, Hafod, Barmouth.
		do.	The Central Hotel, Corwen.	H. J. Satchwell	Mrs. Jones, 2, The Terrace, Corwen.
Dolgelley	Fortnightly do.	Tuesday	The Institute, Dolgelley.	John Jones.	Mrs. E. A. Williams, Gwynedd, Dolgelley.
Festiniog	do.	do.	The Vestry, Garregddu C.M. Chapel, Bl. Festiniog.	O. Glyn Jones.	Miss D. W. Price, 3, Cwm-bowydd Rd. Bl. Festiniog
Penrhyn	do.	Tuesday	Baptist Chapel Schoolroom, Penrhyndeudraeth	G. Williams	Mrs. Davies, The Cliffe, Penrhyndeudraeth.
Towyn	do.	do.	The Memorial Institute, Towyn	J. H. M. Lloyd	Mrs. Brychan Rees, Bryn-arfor, Towyn.
Trawsfynydd Harlech	Monthly do.	Thursday	Congregational Chapel Vestry, Trawsfynydd.	G. Williams	Mrs. Williams, Pennant, Trawsfynydd.
		Thursday	The Library, Harlech	R. M. Williams	Mrs. Greaves, Erinfra, Harlech.

## TABLE XXIV.

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

(a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council .....	9
(b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations .....	Nil
(c) Total number of Attendances at all Centres during the year :—	
(i) by children under 1 year of age .....	1,574
(ii) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years .....	2,383
(d) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year, and, who on the date of their first attendance, were :—	
(i) under 1 year of age .....	203
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years .....	35
(e) Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were :—	
(i) under 1 year of age .....	58
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years .....	98
(f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i) .....	42.56

## TABLE XXV.

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

<i>Centre</i>	<i>No. of Meetings</i>	<i>Total number of children in attendance</i>			<i>Average number of children in attendance</i>			<i>Number of children in attendance for the first time</i>		
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Under one</i>	<i>One to five</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under one</i>	<i>One to five</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under One</i>	<i>One to five</i>
Bala . . . .	19	266	110	156	14	5.79	8.21	19	18	1
Barmouth	23	590	218	372	25.65	9.48	16.17	32	27	5
Corwen . .	12	162	83	79	13.5	6.92	6.58	17	16	1
Dolgelley	25	362	33	329	14.48	1.32	13.16	13	11	2
Festiniog	23	890	562	328	38.70	24.43	14.26	74	64	10
Penrhyn	24	378	145	233	15.75	6.05	9.71	14	12	2
Towyn . .	24	956	279	677	39.83	11.62	28.21	36	26	10
Trawsfynydd . .	11	156	61	95	14.18	5.55	8.64	12	9	3
Harlech . .	12	197	83	114	16.42	6.92	9.5	21	20	1

The following reports have been received from the Medical Officers  
of the Infant Welfare Centres

---

*Bala :*

The centre was well attended. The keen interest shewn by the mothers is proof that the work of the centre is appreciated. Breast-feeding and dieting were specially dwelt on during the session.

A. L. DAVIES.

*Barmouth :*

During my twelve months of office with this centre the attendances have been consistently good. There is evidence of ever growing keenness on the part of the mothers, and there appears to be a definitely improved rate of development in the 2nd year of life compared with what I found last time I did this work. Only three cases of rickets were found.

Seeing that the majority of questions asked by mothers were about the detailed feeding of children after weaning and up to the end of the second year of life, we had printed diet sheets taken from the latest edition of Parsons & Barley's "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood" printed and circulated and these appear to have been a real help.

During the year, one lecture-talk was given on the subject of the management of "difficult children" and was well attended.

J. R. HEATH.

*Birkenhead :*

The centre has been well attended.

Most of the babies were of a healthy type. A few weakly babies benefited greatly from the advice and treatment given at the centre.

H. J. SATCHWELL.

*Dolgellau :*

I beg to report that the Dolgellau Infant Welfare Centre for the year 1937 was very well attended. The mothers seemed to take great interest in the work; all the children were kept clean and tidy, and their health was very good.

JOHN JONES.



*Festiniog:*

The object of the centre is primarily to note progress in each individual child, to investigate any deviation from normal, and to correct such as far as it is within the scope of Clinical attendances.

Each child is weighed, and if required, advice is given to the parent. Where found necessary, such as where a child is suffering from acute or infectious condition, the parent is recommended to call the attention of their own Medical Attendant. Each child is given a weighing card so that the progress of each can be checked. When progress is not satisfactory Cod Liver Oil and Virol are given free to necessitous cases.

*Breast Feeding*

Breast feeding was encouraged, but when found impossible or unfavourable, advice was given on artificial feeding. The general health throughout was considered to be of exceptionally good standard, very few cases of the obvious under nutrition were seen, and generally the progress of each individual child was satisfactory.

The many minor ailments attended were mainly due to derangements from feeding, general management, and teething, and responded to advice given individually on these matters.

*Comments*

The object of the Clinic was maintained. The general attendance, and especially the regularity of attendance of individual cases, was of a high standard, and was encouraging to all who have an interest in the Welfare Clinic.

The gifts of Cod Liver Oil and Virol were greatly appreciated by parents and children. It is to be hoped that this can be continued, and any other form of vitamin food.

It is suggested that the weighing machine be inspected and corrected regularly, or substituted for one of the dial reading type.

O. GLYN JONES

*Harlech:*

This Centre has met monthly during the year and attendance have been very encouraging. There was a slight falling off during the latter months due to an epidemic of Measles in the district. The mothers have shown much interest and have greatly



preciated the supplies of Virol, Cod Liver Oil, and Lactagol which are distributed in cases of need. There has been a growing tendency for children to continue visiting the Centre after the age of two years and this is encouraged as it is noted that it is the under class of child that has most often needed extra supplies of vitamin and guidance as to diet, rest, and exercise.

R. MORRIS WILLIAMS.

*Penrhyndeudraeth :*

The Clinic was well attended during the year. The health of the babies, on the whole, has been very good. During the earlier part of the year, there were several cases of Impetigo. The average standard of cleanliness has improved considerably.

The usual advice was given to the mothers as to feeding and general care of the children. Cod Liver Oil and Virol was distributed to children who showed sign of malnutrition and this has been greatly appreciated by the mothers.

GWENNIE WILLIAMS.

*Towyn :*

The average attendance at the Towyn Clinic has been well maintained throughout the year. Generally speaking, the children appear well nourished and fit. It is noticeable that mothers take an increasing interest in the maintenance of a steady increase in weight and of measures which tend to ward off infection. In this connection I received many inquiries as to the efficacy of the preparations advertised in the Press for the prevention of children's ailments. Unfortunately these are largely beyond the pocket of many mothers attending the Clinic.

J. H. MARSHALL LLOYD.

*Llansfynydd :*

The above centre met monthly throughout the year. Attendances were good—particularly from the outlying districts. The standard of health of the children was very good. Every child who attends this Clinic is undressed—so that an accurate record of weight is ascertained.

The mothers appreciated the advice and treatment given in necessary cases.

GWENNIE WILLIAMS.

## INFANT MORTALITY

Tables are printed for the year 1937 showing the numbers of deaths of infants at various age periods in the several sanitary districts, the causes of deaths and a table which shows the cause of death and the age at which death occurred.

I regret to report that again this year the infant death rate is higher than the corresponding rate for England and Wales, but it is lower than the same rate recorded last year in the County.

I have for many years called the attention of the Authority and the public by this report to one unsatisfactory feature of our infant death rate.

The "rate" as a whole has come down to approximately one half of the rate a quarter of a century ago. This is due to the improvement in the rate 2-12 months. It is to be regretted that the neo-natal rate, that is, the deaths of children under one month is increasing. This year it will be found that 60% of the deaths of these children occurred in the *FIRST MONTH OF LIFE*, and 41% in the *FIRST WEEK OF LIFE*.

If with this is considered the high "still birth" rate in the County and the number of still births registered show no signs of decreasing we are faced with the problem that it is "congenital conditions" that are the causes of our high infant death rate.

## TABLE XXVI.

## INFANT MORTALITY

Showing the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, at the several age periods in the sanitary districts of the County.

[illegible]

TABLE XXVII.

Showing causes of death and number of infants who died under one year in the several Sanitary districts in the County

	URBAN						RURAL						Total County
	Bala	Barmouth	Dolgelly	Festiniog	Towyn	Total Urban Districts	Deudraeth	Dolgelly	Edeyrnion	Penllyn	Pennal	Total Rural Districts	
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bronchitis.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	2	..	5	7
Gastro-enteritis .....	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Convulsions .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	4	5
Prematurity .....	..	..	..	3	1	4	2	3	2	1	..	8	12
Difficult Labour .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Asphyxia neonatorum .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital conditions .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	4	5
Accident .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other defined diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total .....	1	..	..	9	5	15	7	10	2	3	..	22	37

Giving the causes of deaths of infants under one year and ages at death

Cause of death	Numbers of deaths of infants at the several age periods										
	Under one week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total 2 to 12 months	Total under 12 months
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	8	10	11	12
Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	6	7
Gastro-enteritis .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2
Convulsions .....	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	3	5
Prematurity .....	9	1	1	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	12
Difficult Labour .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Asphyxia neonatorum .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital conditions .....	2	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	5
Accident .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Other defined diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Total .....	15	3	3	1	22	2	8	4	1	15	37
% of total infant deaths .....	40.5	8.1	8.1	2.7	59.5	5.4	21.6	10.8	2.7	40.5	100

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

In last year's report extracts from the National report on Maternal Mortality were printed and some of them are so important that they are reprinted this year.

### *Diet :*

“ It is believed that an excessive incidence of inter-  
 “ current disease among the expectant mothers in Wales  
 “ has been an important contributory cause in producing  
 “ the high maternal mortality rates, for intercurrent  
 “ disease superimposes another risk upon the normal  
 “ risks attending pregnancy and childbirth. Much may  
 “ be done to improve the general health by better  
 “ education of girls and women in matters relating to  
 “ nutrition, physical fitness, and personal and domestic  
 “ hygiene. Industrial Wales has felt the effects of long  
 “ continued trade depression, and in rural Wales the  
 “ standard of living has always been low. Anaemia and  
 “ debility of varying degrees are not uncommon and may  
 “ partly be the result of poor nutrition. While inade-  
 “ quate dietary and wrong feeding may be factors in the  
 “ production of the high maternal mortality rate in  
 “ Wales, their influence can not at the moment be  
 “ accurately assessed.”

“ In rural Wales the standard of living is on the  
 “ whole low. Comparatively little farm produce finds  
 “ its way to the home table. Eggs, milk, and butter are  
 “ produced for sale outside the area, and the staple  
 “ articles of diet are bacon, broth, tea and bread and  
 “ butter. Among large sections of the population there  
 “ is insufficient intake of the natural protective foods  
 “ and of first class proteins. It appears also that the  
 “ dietary is deficient in calcium, iron, phosphorus and  
 “ iodine.”

### *Co-operation of mother :*

“ It needs to be emphasised that however efficient may  
 “ be the services provided for safe child-birth, these  
 “ services cannot be fully effective unless the woman

“recognises her own individual responsibility for care  
“and attention to the hygiene of pregnancy.”

“A number of deaths are caused largely through  
“ignorance, carelessness or neglect by the mother. In  
“a sample of 1,079 maternal deaths which occurred  
“during 1929-34, it was considered that in 195 cases  
“ (that is, 18 per cent.), death might not have occurred  
“if due care had been taken by the patient, her friends  
“and relatives.”

#### *Ante-Natal Care :*

“The importance of ante-natal care is only slowly  
“being realised, especially in rural areas, and in a  
“number of cases the women do not take reasonable  
“steps during the ante-natal period, *e.g.*, consulting a  
“doctor, or possibly not continuing under care after  
“engaging a doctor or nurse.

“The doctor, nurse or the Authorities can not attend  
“a woman until she has informed them of her pregnancy  
“and has consented to be examined.”

“There is clearly a great need for improved education  
“in matters concerning maternal care.”

“Efficient ante-natal care would considerably reduce  
“the present high death rate.”

The report points out that :—

“Women in rural Wales marry at later ages than women  
“in the industrial districts, but the fertility rate appears  
“to be higher in the rural districts . . . the risk of  
“death increases considerably with age for first preg-  
“nancies.”



In the interim report of the Peekham Health Centre called "Biologists in Search of Material," the following appears :—

" It is well known that a woman with a damaged heart  
 " may come safely through pregnancy in spite of the  
 " increased demand made upon the circulatory system  
 " It is not so well known that each pregnancy that she  
 " sustains in these conditions takes something like ten  
 " years off her expectation of life."

" . . . The extra wear and tear it suffers during this  
 " period only appears at the latter end of life when its  
 " origin escapes notice . . . What are we to infer from  
 " women setting out upon pregnancy with gross de-  
 " ficiencies, for example, of iron and calcium? Such  
 " deficiencies deplete the natural functional reserves  
 " lowering the expectant mother's capacity, exposing  
 " her to dangers at confinement, making lactation  
 " difficult if not impossible and storing up trouble for  
 " her in the future . . . Her shortcomings may be shaping  
 " the child's constitution and thus handing on to it her  
 " deficiencies with still more far reaching effects."

TABLE XXIX.

Maternal Mortality 1937 with corresponding rates for England and Wales.

	<i>Sepsis</i>		<i>Other causes</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Mer- ion- eth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Mer- ion- eth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Mer- ion- eth</i>	<i>Engl and Wal</i>
Rate per 1,000 live births . . . . .	..	0.97	3.66	2.26	3.66	3.2
Rate per 1,000 TOTAL births (live and still births) . . . . .	..	0.94	3.41	2.17	3.41	3.1



TABLE XXX.

Showing the rate per 1,000 Live Births of the deaths of mothers child-birth in the County, with similar rates for England and Wales.

	<i>Puerperal Fever</i>		<i>Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy</i>		<i>Totals of Columns 2 and 4 and 3 and 5</i>	
	<i>Mer-ion-eth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Mer-ion-eth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Mer-ion-eth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
<i>Col. 1.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7
1-1915 .....	2.6	1.5	5.4	2.3	8.0	3.6
3-1920 .....	1.3	1.6	4.3	2.3	5.6	3.9
1-1925 .....	1.8	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	4.1
3-1930 .....	1.7	1.7	3.8	2.5	5.5	4.3
1-1935 .....	2.2	1.8	5.1	2.5	6.8	4.3
1936 .....	..	1.4	1.9	2.4	1.9	3.8
1937 .....	..	0.97	3.66	2.26	3.66	3.23

## ANTE-NATAL SCHEME AND POST-NATAL SCHEME

The County Council has instituted two schemes of ante-natal work :—

1. A general practitioners' scheme by which non-insured women who have engaged a certified midwife to attend them at their confinements can be seen by a doctor of their choice three times before confinement and once after the birth of the child. This service is provided free to the mothers.

The full details of the scheme have been sent to every certified midwife in the County and advantage has been taken at the conference with Nurses to emphasise and stress the importance of this work.

The scheme was put into force in June, 1935. 39 patients were examined and 54 ante-natal and 20 post-natal visits were paid to them for this purpose in 1937.

2. The second scheme is for an obstetric surgeon to visit the county at two months' intervals to see patients recommended to these clinics by doctors, either from their practice or as a result of the examination of cases under the General Practitioners' Scheme.

The Surgeon is J. Gardiner Wigley, Esq., F.R.C.S., Chester. He visits Dolgelley, Towyn and Blaenau Festiniog where the clinics are held.

Every doctor in the county is communicated with before each clinic and patients can be sent to each clinic irrespective of the area where they live.

The following attendances were registered :—

	<i>Ante-natal cases</i>	<i>Post-natal cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
Towyn .....	6	4	10
Festiniog .....	12	1	13
Dolgelley .....	9	3	12

### MIDWIVES ACT, 1936

This Act came into operation on the 1st August, 1937.

The County Council entered into an agreement with the County Nursing Association to provide Certified Midwives in all parts of the County, to train midwives, and to place them in the County. For this purpose the County Council made a grant of £1,500 per annum to the Association, this sum to include the grants previously made for Maternity and the training of Midwives.

The agreement came into force on the 1st October, 1937. There were nurse midwives in the employ of all District Nursing Associations previous to this.

A new Association was formed to embrace the parishes of Llanfiliangel-y-Pennant, Llanegryn, and part of Llangelynnin parish. The Association was formed in 1937, and the Midwife started her work on the 1st February, 1938.

Telephones have now (1938) been installed in the houses of all the Midwives in the employ of District Nursing Association, with two exceptions, and every effort is made by the County Council to have kiosks set up in various parts of the County.

It is unfortunate that no response was forthcoming to the advertisement by the Association for a relief midwife.

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN

There is no special institution for the above in the County, but cases who require treatment are sent to the Public Assistance institutions at Dolgelly and Penrhyn.

The County Council maintains a Children's Home at Corwen which is available for 15 boys and 15 girls.

### PROVISION OF MILK TO EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND TO CHILDREN

Under the provision of the scheme milk was given as under :—

	<i>No. of cases</i>
Expectant mothers .....	40
Nursing Mothers .....	67
Children 0-3 in attendance at Infant Welfare Centres ..	7

At a cost of £111/18/0.

### HEALTH VISITING

The scheme of health visiting of children as now established by the County Council envisages visits to be paid to *all* children under five years of age, or entry into Elementary schools whichever is the earlier.

The success and the efficiency of the scheme depends entirely on the efficiency with which the part time health visitors carry out the work in the area in which they are placed, that is, the area of the local District Nursing Association.

Table XXXI. shows the number of visits paid to the children.

Statistics were presented to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee (February 1938) showing that there were 2,675 children of Health visiting age on the registers on 31st December, 1937, of whom 2,333 had been visited during the year that is 87%. There were three districts in which *all* the children had been seen.

7 districts visits	95—100%
2     "     "	90— 95%
1     "     "	85— 90%
4     "     "	80— 85%
and 1     "     "	under 80%

I have always expressed the view that this service is one of the most important services the Council have sanctioned, that is, visiting a baby in its own environment and discussing the welfare of the baby with its mother in this environment.

Nothing can be substituted for it. Welfare Centres may help but the home visit is a priceless opportunity to help to secure the correct feeding of the baby.

Is this always realised by mothers and part-time health visitors? It is a point I have stressed and stressed largely in every public meeting I have addressed during the winter because I am convinced of its great value.

A Health Visitor describing Health Visiting to Health Visitors, said :—

" Either it is a series of rather difficult interviews which  
 " take place in dingy houses, or it is a great adventure  
 " amongst personalities. I strongly recommend you to  
 " cultivate the latter attitude as conducive to courage  
 " and good spirits. The work is so immensely difficult  
 " in spite of its amazing interest, that it needs all one's  
 " resources, and calls for all the faith and hope and love  
 " of humans. It consists in the main of teaching of an  
 " unusual kind, carried on under circumstances of great  
 " difficulty. Instead of having to do with the receptive  
 " child mind, you are faced with ignorant traditions."

TABLE XXXI.

Showing the number of Health Visits paid by the part-time Health Visitors

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Visits to children 0-1 years of age</i>		<i>Visits to children 1-5 years of age</i>	<i>Total Health visits to children 0-5</i>
	<i>Primary Visits</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>		
berdovey .....	14	57	70	127
ala .....	53	251	295	546
armouth .....	23	118	196	314
orris .....	17	107	90	197
orwen .....	35	150	248	398
inas Mawddwy ....	14	46	47	93
inmael .....	3	20	39	59
olgelley .....	63	267	358	625
yyfryn .....	20	55	78	133
airbourne .....	11	42	71	113
estiniog .....	117	381	561	942
arlech .....	23	96	136	232
anbedr .....	17	57	57	114
aentwrog .....	4	38	75	113
mrhyndendraeth ....	23	73	84	157
swyn .....	34	133	322	455
awsfynydd .....	12	147	225	372
<i>Totals</i> .....	483	2,038	2,952	4,990

### CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The provisions of the Acts relating to Child Life Protection are ministered by the County Council and the County Medical Officer of Health has been designated by the County Council as the person to administer these provisions.

Visits to the homes of the children are made by the part-time Health Visitors who have been informed of their duties in this respect.

The provisions of these Acts do not seem to be thoroughly appreciated by persons who take in children to be kept for reward.

In the Acts it is provided that :—

“ Every person who undertakes for the first time to keep for payment a child under the age of NINE YEARS either apart from its parents or having no parents, must give notice, in writing, at least seven days before receiving the child to the County Medical Officer, Dolgelley.”

“ Every person keeping a child for payment who intends to move to another house must give notice of the intended removal to the Authority at least seven days before removing.”

“ If a child kept for payment is handed over to another person notices must be given to the Authority.”

“ In the event of death of a child kept for payment notices must be given to the Authority, to the person from whom the child is received and to the Coroner.”

If any person keeps a child for payment and is in any doubt as to whether the provisions of the Children's Act apply, he or she should communicate with the County Medical Officer, Dolgelley and every assistance will be given.

The number of children on the County Register on 31st December, 1937, was 9.

## ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEMES

The progress of this work is truly amazing. We are getting more cases and getting them earlier.

Both official schemes, the one for children under 5 and the other for children of school age are becoming better known, and the work of the Hospital and After Care is being more and more appreciated.

The co-operation of the hospital and staff in the matter of records of each case seen is good and the copy records are passed on to the doctors in charge of the case.



TABLE XXXII.  
ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME

Cases treated at Orthopaedic After-Care Clinics

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Total treated</i>	<i>Cured</i>	<i>Im- proved</i>	<i>Refused Treat- ment</i>	<i>Left District</i>	<i>Treated Else- where</i>	<i>On Books 31/12/37</i>
Arthritis . . . .	24	..	..	4	..	1	17
Congenital de- formities . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	3
Claw foot . . . .	5	..	..	3	..	..	2
Flat foot . . . . .	11	..	1	3	..	..	6
Hallux valgus . .	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
Injuries . . . . .	38	4	7	..	..	..	24
Knock-knees . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Osteomyelitis . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poliomyelitis . .	11	..	1	..	..	..	6
Rickets . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Postural Defects	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scoliosis . . . . .	9	..	2	..	..	..	5
Spastic diplegia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spastic hemi- plegia . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stenochondritis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tendylitis . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Teno-synovitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tasmodic . . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	17	2	1	3	1	..	9
<i>Totals . . . .</i>	134	7	12	14	2	1	79

TABLE XXXIII.

(In addition to the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee figures are given for the children 5-16 and those of the work of the Voluntary Association).

	<i>On Books 1/1/37</i>	<i>Ad- mitted during 1937</i>	<i>Number treated during 1937</i>	<i>Number dis- charged during 1937</i>	<i>On books Dec. 31 1937</i>	<i>Attendances during 1937</i>
Under 5 years	15	12	27	7	20	152
6 . . . . .	93	32	125	35	88	707
plus . . . .	84	50	134	36	79	363
<i>Total . . . .</i>	192	94	286	78	187	1,222

## MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES

There were no Nursing Homes registered in the County in 1937 and no applications for registration were received during 1937, and no applications under Sect. 9 (2) of the Act of 1927.

TABLE XXXIV.

## MERIONETH INSURANCE COMMITTEE

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1937

Area of the County—423,253 acres

Population (Census 1931)—43,201

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Members of Approved Societies</i>	<i>Deposit Con- tributors</i>		<i>Number on Doctors' List</i>	<i>No. for who Doctors supply dr</i>
		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>		
1st Jan., 1937	14,666	55	44	14,547	6,636
1st. Apl., 1937	14,669	52	44	14,576	6,635
1st July, 1937	14,535	55	46	14,421	6,587
1st. Oct. 1937	14,757	56	47	14,662	6,701

The figures for 1936 were :—

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Members of Approved Societies</i>	<i>Deposit Con- tributors</i>		<i>Number on Doctors' List</i>	<i>No. for wh Doctors supply dr</i>
		<i>Men</i>	<i>Wo- men</i>		
1st. Jan., 1936	14,606	42	38	14,317	6,266
1st. Apl., 1936	14,656	42	42	14,392	6,656
1st. July, 1936	14,603	42	44	14,281	6,582
1st. Oct., 1936	14,747	50	42	14,484	6,630

*Chemist Accounts :—*

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Number of Prescriptions</i>	<i>Cost for 1937</i>			<i>Cost for 1</i>
1st Jan. 1937.....	8,500	£292	3	4	£282 16
1st Apl. 1937.....	6,037	£213	14	6	£212 12
1st July, 1937.....	4,626	£167	11	9	£190 4
1st Oct.. 1937.....	5,914	£217	3	1	£208 12



## WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOCTORS' PANEL LISTS

NUMBER OF DOCTORS ON PANEL :—33

## DOCTORS IN MERIONETHSHIRE

2 doctors had over 1,000 Patients				
13	„	„	500	„
6	„	„	100	„

## DOCTORS RESIDENT IN DENBIGHSHIRE

6 Doctors had under 100 Patients in Merioneth Area

## DOCTORS RESIDENT IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE

1 Doctor had over 100 Patients in Merioneth Area.

2 Doctors had under 100 Patients in Merioneth Area.

## DOCTORS RESIDENT IN CAERNARVONSHIRE

2 Doctors had under 100 Patients in Merioneth Area.

The representatives of the Council on the Merioneth Insurance Committee are :—

Alderman Thomas Martin Williams.

Councillor Hugh Tudor.

Councillor Robert Griffith.

Mrs. W. E. Jones, Tremarran, Bala.

Dr. John Jones, Dolgelley.

## Section C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## WATER SUPPLIES

As a result of recent experiences of “water borne” epidemics, the Minister of Health has issued a circular to all water undertakers, whether Local Authorities or Statutory Companies reminding them of the serious responsibility which rests upon them in relation to the purity of the public water supplies which they control.

In the circular the Minister states that :—

“ The relative immunity from serious outbreaks of water-borne disease that the country has long enjoyed must not be allowed to obscure the paramount importance of taking all possible steps to ensure that this responsibility is adequately discharged and every practicable precaution adopted to safeguard the purity of supplies.”

and

“ the results that may ensue from neglect of precautionary measures are so serious that the Minister regards it as his duty, at the present time, to impress upon all water undertakers the imperative need for unremitting care in the supervision of water supplies for which they are responsible.”

In many country areas water is supplied without treatment and this is often safe, but the Minister states “that water undertakers must satisfy themselves that this practice can safely be continued.”

Constant watch is urged and “ frequent analyses ” of the water recommended.

It is often regarded that one analysis when the work was started is sufficient but this is not so.

“ The Minister is satisfied that under modern conditions more frequent analyses are needed.”

and what is of equal, if not greater importance, is “ regular and frequent inspections of the area forming the gathering ground.”

Whenever water is “ treated ” before it is used by the public this “ treatment should be automatically controlled ” and if chlorine is used “ the dosage should be automatically and continuously recorded.” Analyses should also be made of the raw water before treatment.

Whatever form of treatment is used it should not for one moment *take the place* of efficient, frequent and regular inspection of the *whole gathering ground*.

If it is a "stream," all the land draining into the river should be thoroughly examined and not merely the banks of the stream.

It is hoped that full details of all work in connection with water supplies will be given in the reports for the several districts of the County.

When water is supplied by water undertakers who are not the Local Authority the Medical Officer of Health should ask for full information "as to the quality of the water supplied and the precautions taken to safeguard its wholesomeness."

Reading the reports for 1937 carefully, it is evident that generally speaking the water supplies of the County are good and sufficient.

It is hoped that Local Sanitary Authorities will give due consideration to the reports presented to them, and where complaints are noted will take steps to remedy the existing state of things.

In *Bala* it is seen the Authority has enlarged the storage capacity which was urgent and has resolved that no lead service pipes be used.

In *Dolgelly Urban* the note is added "that it is regretted that the supply is not in the hands of the Local Authority." This has been voiced for many years. There are other private water undertakers in the County and each authority would do well to examine the position in the light of present day demands and knowledge.

It is gratifying to know that *Talsarnau* and the surrounding hamlets have a good and wholesome supply now. Some steps should be taken to remedy the conditions of water supply which were stated to exist at the Public Inquiry at *Llanbedr* and to see to it that the villages of *Gwynfryn* and *Llanbedr* are adequately supplied with water.

In the area of the *Dolgelly Rural District* many of the small hamlets are now supplied with good and wholesome water. *Rhoslefain* continues unsatisfactory as does *Llanelltyd*, but the difficulties are very real. *Ganllwyd* also is in need of a public supply. The extension contemplated some years ago at *Aberngell* has, at last, been completed. *Fairbourne* is supplied by a private company.

The work at *Corwen* reservoir which was noted in detail in last year's report is still giving good results. The difficulty at *Cynwyd* is noted in the report as having been overcome by new work. It is good to understand that *Llandrillo* supply has at last materialised. The shortage of water in this village was a source of some anxiety.

The report on the *Gwyddelwern* supply is not good, and the difficulties mentioned there should not be allowed to exist in these days.

Again attention is called to the crying need of *Llanuwchllyn* village. The note "there is definite danger of pollution in the existing wells" should be sufficient warning to the authority to proceed at once with a new supply.

#### *Bala Urban District :*

"Two separate reports were obtained on the lead solvency of the supply from Arenig Lake, both of which indicated that the water was strongly plumbic solvent. This makes it imperative that lead pipes for domestic purposes be in future prohibited, and that existing lead pipes be replaced.

"There is, however, no evidence of suspected lead poisoning having occurred in the past. Sanction was obtained from the Ministry of Health for a loan of £2,674 for the purpose of enlarging the storage to 120,000 gallons and for renovating the pipe-line, etc. The present system has given good service for close on 50 years.

"The quality of the water is good and the supply abundant even in the driest seasons."

#### *Barmouth Urban District :*

"The water supply is from Bodlyn Lake, distance 7 miles from the town, no arable land being within miles of it.

"The supply has been plentiful throughout the year

"The dam has been certified under the Reservoir (Safety Provisions) Act, 1930."

*Dolgelley Urban District*

“ There was no important extension during the past  
 “ year of the public water supply, and there was no need  
 “ of action in respect of any form of contamination.  
 “ The supply throughout the year was good and the  
 “ district well supplied. It is, I think, regrettable that  
 “ such an essential commodity as water should be vested  
 “ in a private company and not in the hands of the  
 “ local authority.”

*Festiniog Urban District :*

“ No new sources of public water supply were obtained  
 “ during the year. The whole district is supplied from  
 “ Morwynion Lake except farmhouses and some isolated  
 “ places. The water continues satisfactory in quality  
 “ and quantity. No analysis of the water was made  
 “ during the year.

“ Owing to complaints of insufficient water supply in  
 “ the area the existing branch main to Haulfryn Terrace  
 “ was replaced and increased. This improved the  
 “ supply to the houses and made provision for the three  
 “ new houses erected thereat.

“ The water supply of Bethesda Terrace, Tanygrisiau,  
 “ was improved during the year as the result of complaints  
 “ due chiefly to the altitude of the houses.”

*Towyn Urban District :*

“ Towyn water supply very satisfactory, is well filtered  
 “ and there was no scarcity during the year. Aberdovey  
 “ supply requires filtration as it is discoloured after  
 “ heavy rain ; otherwise the water is good and there was  
 “ no shortage during the year.

“ Brynerug village supplied from Towyn mains.

“ Cwrt village, Pennal, public water supply good.”

*Dendraeth Rural District :*

“ A scheme for obtaining water for *Llanbedr* to replace  
 “ the present supply and for Gwynfryn was the subject  
 “ of a Public Inquiry. Failing an entirely new supply  
 “ it will be up to the Dolgelley Rural District to join  
 “ in supplying Gwynfryn with water and in improving  
 “ the supply to Llanbedr.”



*Talsarnau :*

“ The new scheme has been completed constituting a  
 “ great improvement and the hamlets of *Glanywern*,  
 “ *Eisingrug* and *Ynys* now participate in the new  
 “ supply.”

*Garreg :*

“ The school was connected with a supply and the  
 “ supply protected and made more accessible to the  
 “ villagers, but an additional source was found necessary  
 “ and this again should be supplemented against dry  
 “ periods. A scheme has been prepared, and is under  
 “ consideration. The supply of the majority of the  
 “ houses is from stand pipes.”

The supply to other villages in this District is as  
 stated in last year's report.

*Dolgelley Rural District :**T'alybont :*

“ The main scheme at Talybont has worked very satis-  
 “ factorily and in August the work on the extensions  
 “ from Hwylfa'r Groes to Caegarw and from Llanddwywe  
 “ to Coed y Bachau were commenced. The supply  
 “ has been good, and there was no question of shortage  
 “ during the Summer months.”

*Taicynghaeaf :*

“ This scheme was completed early this year, and has  
 “ proved its value to the inhabitants of the village. The  
 “ sand filter with its area of about 10 square yards has  
 “ worked very well. The caretaker in charge of the  
 “ works pays careful attention to the condition of the  
 “ filter.”

*Rhoslefain :*

“ Not much progress has been made in respect of supply-  
 “ ing Rhoslefain with water. Several committees have  
 “ been held, and not until October did any proposal

“ take shape. At this time it was resolved to supply  
 “ five houses near Castell Bach from a well, known as  
 “ Ffynnon-y-Gwydd.

“ It was also proposed to sink a well in Rhoslefain  
 “ Farm field, and to supply the Post Office, Farm, cottages  
 “ and School House from this source. Work has been  
 “ started on this well, but it is too early to report more  
 “ fully.”

*lwyngwrit :*

“ The supply has been satisfactory all through the year  
 “ except for one short period when several bursts occurred.  
 “ It has been resolved to extend the water main from  
 “ near Henblas to building plots along the Towyn road.  
 “ This work will be put in hand during next year.”

*dyffryn :*

“ I am glad to say that there was an improvement in the  
 “ supply at Dyffryn although the reservoir was emptied  
 “ at one period. Nothing could be found within this  
 “ district to account for this.

“ The length of main from the Post Office to the  
 “ Station has been relaid and this has done away with  
 “ the complaints which were received along this length.  
 “ The springs at Caerffynnon have been cleaned and the  
 “ collecting drains opened and cleaned.”

*berangell :*

“ The extension to this work has been carried out, and  
 “ is working very satisfactorily.”

*mtddu :*

“ Complaints were received in respect of the above  
 “ supply, and it was found that the pipes were filled up  
 “ and needed re-newing.

“ New 3-inch pipes have been laid from the source to a  
 “ point near Llechfraith, thus ensuring an ample supply  
 “ to the service reservoir near Vagra. New 2-inch pipes  
 “ have been laid from near Pen-Nebo along the whole  
 “ village, and is proving very satisfactory.”

*Llanelltyd :*

“ Complaints have been received from certain areas in  
 “ this village in respect of shortage of water. There is  
 “ difficulty in finding a suitable source in order to  
 “ eliminate the complaints and also to allow the housing  
 “ proposals to be carried out.

“ The difficulty is that the reservoir is too low to  
 “ serve the higher levels, and something must be done  
 “ at an early date.”

*Edeyrnion Rural District :*

“ The town of Corwen and the villages of Glyndyfrdwy,  
 “ Cynwyd, Carrog, Llandrillo and Cynfal are provided  
 “ with service supplies. Part of the village of Gwyddel-  
 “ wern is provided with a piped supply.”

*Corwen :*

“ Corwen derives its supply from a mountain stream  
 “ which is soon affected by a period of drought. An  
 “ impounding reservoir was constructed in 1926 to pro-  
 “ vide sufficient storage in times of drought. After the  
 “ completion of the works, the town was not better off  
 “ owing to leakages in the dam and in 1935 very effective  
 “ and satisfactory works were carried out to render the  
 “ dam water-tight by means of a Cementation process.  
 “ Because of the continued drought of last year, extending  
 “ from the end of May until the middle of October, the  
 “ supply had to be turned off at night during the latter  
 “ part of the autumn. The rainfall for the district  
 “ during the year under review was just over half the  
 “ ordinary rainfall.”

*Glyndyfrdwy :*

“ This village is provided with two separate supplies.  
 “ one for each portion of the village. Both are derived  
 “ from springs and the water collected into covered  
 “ tanks. The supply known as Pig-y-Bont supply  
 “ which supplies the major portion of the village ran  
 “ low on several occasions during the year, although the  
 “ storage accommodation had been increased by the  
 “ construction of an additional tank in 1935. Upon



“ inspecting the works, it was found that this tank was  
 “ leaking and the bulk of the water was running to waste  
 “ on its way from the spring to the collecting tank. A  
 “ new collecting tank was constructed and all the pipes  
 “ relaid from the gathering ground to the tank. The  
 “ old service reservoir was also examined and rendered  
 “ water-tight. It will be difficult to render the new  
 “ storage tank water-tight as the walls are built of porous  
 “ common bricks and the inside rendered in cement  
 “ which is also porous. There was no necessity to  
 “ construct this tank at all, as it was obvious that the  
 “ cause of the shortage was the loss of the bulk of the  
 “ water between the source and the service reservoir.”

*pnwyd :*

“ This village has a very good supply and has been  
 “ looked upon as the most reliable supply throughout  
 “ the district. On one occasion during the last summer,  
 “ the service reservoir, which has a capacity of about  
 “ 30,000 gallons, ran dry and the amount of water  
 “ running into it was much below the normal flow.  
 “ Certain works had been carried out at the source of  
 “ supply a few years back for the purpose of increasing  
 “ the supply. Instead of preventing any loss of water,  
 “ the works as carried out then accounted for increased  
 “ losses. In excavating the ground for puddling with  
 “ clay around the collecting tank and the gathering  
 “ ground, fresh outlets were provided for more water  
 “ to run away.

“ It was found necessary to excavate as deep as  
 “ possible in front of the gathering ground and to con-  
 “ struct a dam in hard bricks and cement upon a con-  
 “ crete foundation, as this was the only means of collect-  
 “ ing all the water available. Since these works were  
 “ completed, there has been a continuous overflow  
 “ from the service reservoir.”

*rrog :*

“ This village derives its supply from various springs,  
 “ which are collected into a tank and from the collecting  
 “ tank into a covered service reservoir. Several of these  
 “ springs dry up during long periods of drought. In  
 “ spite of an exceptionally long period of drought last  
 “ year, the supply kept up exceedingly well and the water

“ had to be turned off at night for about a week only,  
 “ at the end of September. The reservoir had been  
 “ filled up again and the supply had become constant  
 “ before the weather had broken, which shows that  
 “ there must be deliberate wastage of water at times.”

*Cynfal :*

“ This village is supplied with water from the Birkenhead  
 “ Trunk Main.”

*Llandrillo :*

“ The inhabitants of this village have suffered much  
 “ inconvenience for several years from the lack of an  
 “ efficient and reliable water supply. They had been  
 “ provided with a piped supply which had been in  
 “ existence for over 46 years. This comprised of a  
 “ storage tank and a 2-inch Galvanised Service Main  
 “ with 1½-inch and 1-inch Galvanised Pipes as branch  
 “ Mains. The 2-inch main had become very badly  
 “ corroded and at one time the Council considered the  
 “ advisability of laying new mains and also of increasing  
 “ the storage accommodation. A scheme was prepared  
 “ and submitted to the Ministry of Health for their  
 “ approval. An Inspector of the Ministry called at the  
 “ Council Offices to enquire into the details of the scheme.  
 “ Upon being notified that the output at the source of  
 “ supply amounted only to 500 gallons per day during  
 “ the dry summers of 1934 and 1935, the Inspector  
 “ advised the Council to seek an alternative reliable  
 “ supply. He was informed that an abundant supply  
 “ was available at Blaendre Uehaf, Llandrillo, and he  
 “ accompanied the Surveyor to the Council to inspect  
 “ this new source of supply. He advised the Surveyor  
 “ to have the supply gauged and analysed and if these  
 “ were satisfactory, to prepare a Detailed Scheme for  
 “ supply from this source. This was eventually done  
 “ and the scheme approved of by the Council. Owing  
 “ to the difficulty to arrive at a satisfactory settlement  
 “ with the owner of the land with regard to the water  
 “ rights and way-leave, the scheme could not be forwarded  
 “ to the Ministry of Health for their approval  
 “ during the year under review. The position at  
 “ Llandrillo had become very serious at the beginning  
 “ of November as there was hardly any water available

“at the old source of supply. I immediately reported the situation to the Council and advised them to proceed with the new scheme without any further delay. A copy of my report was forwarded to the Ministry of Health accompanied by an application for permission to proceed with the work of laying new pipes from Blaendre Uchaf to the village. Permission was granted on the condition that favourable terms were obtained with regard to the water rights and way-leave. Having secured these concessions, the work was proceeded with with haste, and the new supply was brought to the village within eight weeks from the time of the commencement of the works. The village is now provided with a supply which is abundant and reliable at all times.”

*cyddelwern :*

“The position at this village still remains the same and it derives its supplies from two wells. A portion of the village has a piped supply from one of the wells which is situated at the higher end of the village. These supplies are very unsatisfactory as they are so liable to contamination at the source and the higher well, which is known as Ffynnon Beuno, gets very low during periods of drought. A scheme has been prepared and approved of by the Council for a supply from a source about half a mile from the village, but has been held up for nearly two years, owing to the difficulty of securing favourable terms for the way-leave of a portion of the pipe line.

*atws Gwerfil Goch :*

“This village derives its supply from a well which is piped within a fair distance for the consumers. Although this supply is always abundant, it cannot be piped into the houses owing to insufficient gravitation. The Council are anxious to secure an efficient supply for this village as well which can be carried into the houses under pressure.”

*our Crosses and Tynnycefn :*

“These two hamlets obtain their supplies from open wells and the Council have from time to time considered means of providing these places with piped supplies, but so far have been unable to secure suitable sources.”

*Pentllyn Rural District :*

“ Work on the new piped supplies for Llanfor, Rhos-y-gwalia and Llawrbettws were completed during the year and are giving satisfactory service.

“ I would again emphasise the need for a piped supply for Llanuwchllyn village. There is definite danger of pollution in the existing wells.

“ A very convenient and satisfactory source was investigated at Cilgellan and every effort should be made to acquire the rights of this water.”

*Pennal Civil Parish :*

This supply has been in service for many years. It was re-piped recently and the Pennal School which is in the area of the Towyn Urban District has been supplied from this source. The Local Education Authority has made arrangements for this purpose with the Parish Council.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The position generally with regard to the disposal of sewage is not so good as it is in respect of water supplies.

At *Bala* the matter is under consideration and as is well known is very involved. It is hoped the Authority will be able to proceed with a scheme at an early date.

The position at *Dolgelley Urban* is set out in the report. Doubtless a full scheme would be very costly, but a scheme of “ treatment ” within reasonable financial limits is not beyond engineering skill.

*Festiniog Urban Council* has made very material progress with the *Tanygrisiau* scheme, and has disposed of many points of pollution of streams which were the subject of complaints in the past.

The need for a scheme for *Upper and Lower Corris* are stressed.

It is indeed well to know that the scheme at *Fairbourne* is now in “ excellent condition.” The position here has been one of great anxiety for many years.

The *Edeyrnion Rural District Council* have the question of the disposal of the sewage of *Corwen* in hand. It is hoped the scheme will materialise at an early date.

*Bala Urban District :*

“ Detailed consideration was given during the year to  
 “ the question of sewerage especially in its relation to  
 “ pollution.

“ The existing sewers convey slop waters and road  
 “ surface water only which are discharged untreated  
 “ into Bala Lake and the River Dee.

“ Water closets discharge into cesspools which are  
 “ not connected with the sewers.

“ Four schemes are under consideration.

“ (1) Construction of purification plants at Caemawr  
 “ and at Parkiau meadows to treat existing sewerage.

“ (2) Construction of one plant at Parkiau to deal  
 “ with all the sewerage from both ends of the town.

“ (3) To construct overflows from cesspools to  
 “ existing sewers and treating the sewerage at  
 “ Parkiau.

“ (4) To construct new sewers altogether to take all  
 “ sewerage and do away with cesspools.

“ The last three schemes would involve the construction and maintenance of one or two pumping stations  
 “ as the gradient from the South West end of the town  
 “ to Parkiau is too small.

“ The least expensive scheme is No. (1) but it is felt  
 “ that in view of the satisfactory working of the present  
 “ cesspool system the benefit to the town would be nil.

“ The advantage of No. (2) is that it would do away  
 “ with the present sewer that discharges into the lake,  
 “ and there would be no objectionable purification plant  
 “ at a much frequented spot near the lake side.



“ As for No. (3) scheme it is very doubtful whether  
 “ existing sewers are suitable for receiving cesspool  
 “ contents.

“ The cost of adopting No. (4) scheme would appear  
 “ to be prohibitive.

“ The whole problem is complicated by the deficient  
 “ gradient in the district.

“ The sewerage of the extended area of the town  
 “ must form an integral part of any new scheme, and the  
 “ whole problem must be attacked on a broad basis  
 “ with a view to future requirements.”

*Barmouth Urban District :*

“ The extension of the Harbour Outfall Sewer is now  
 “ in hand.”

*Dolgellsey Urban District :*

“ The condition of the sewers during the past year has  
 “ been good. During the greater part of the year an  
 “ enormous volume of water from the surrounding  
 “ mountains is turned into them, and they are thus  
 “ effectively flushed. I am again compelled to draw the  
 “ serious attention of this authority to the antiquated  
 “ and objectionable method of the disposal of the sewage  
 “ of the district by discharging it in a crude state into  
 “ the River Wnion.”

*Pestiniog Urban District :*

“ The sewage tanks at Maesneuadd field, Tanygrisiau  
 “ were completed during the year, and the fields pur-  
 “ chased for £150. The 18-inch main sewer was con-  
 “ structed with concrete pipes and carried through Dol-  
 “ au Las fields up to the existing sewer near the school.  
 “ The sewer from this point to the main road near  
 “ Belle Vue was also relaid. 401 yards of 18-inch  
 “ concrete pipes were laid.

“ Housedrains were made to the new Council houses  
 “ at Fronfawr and other new houses during the year.”

*Towyn Urban District :*

“ *Towyn sewerage* : water carriage to the sea.”

All the houses are said not to be connected with the sewer and according to the report “ It is important ” they should be connected.

“ *Aberdovey sewerage* : water carriage to the Dovey Estuary. Most houses connected with sewer.”

“ *Bryncrug Village* : closet pails are emptied on to a field adjoining and gives satisfaction.”

“ *Cwrt Village* : closet pails are collected once a week and deposited on land at a suitable distance.”

*Deudraeth Rural District :*

The position as to the sewerage and drainage of this area is as stated in last year's report but the Medical Officer of Health states “ early improvement in Llanfair.”

*Dolgelley Rural District :**Llwyngwritil :*

“ A proposal has been made to extend the sewer from Henblas along the Towyn road in order to take in certain properties. This work will be put in hand next year.”

*Corris :*

“ No further steps have been taken in respect of a sewerage scheme for this village. I must again call attention to the need of such a scheme for Upper and Lower Corris.”

*Dyffryn :*

“ I am glad to note that the Council have adopted plans of a sewerage scheme for this village. The proposals provide for the whole village at an estimated cost of £7,687, but I understand it is intended to proceed with part of the scheme at an estimated cost of £5,539.”



*Fairbourne :*

“ This scheme has worked well during the past twelve months and the pumping plant has been completely overhauled, and is now in excellent condition. Pumping is carried out at regular intervals.”

*Edeyrnion Rural District :**Corwen :*

“ The whole of the town of Corwen is effectively drained and sewered and every house is practically connected to a sewer. The main sewers discharge into the river Dee. A sewage Disposal Scheme has been prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineer to deal with all the sewage of Corwen. This scheme has been adopted by the Council and submitted for the consideration and approval of the Ministry of Health.”

*Carrog :*

“ This village is not sewered and most of the houses are efficiently drained, their drains discharging into cesspools or septic tanks. One of these septic tanks was not functioning very satisfactorily during the year and was a source of nuisance at times. This was due to its inability to deal with the quantity of effluent which was far in excess to what it was capable of dealing with. The attention of the owners was called to this defect and they have undertaken to enlarge the tank.”

“ The villages of *Cynwyd* and *Llandrillo* are partly sewered with the effluents discharging direct into the river Dee. *Glyndyfrdwy* and *Gwyddelwern* are partly sewered—the sewers at the former discharging into Septic Tanks. The sewer at the latter discharges into a brook which runs outside the village.

“ The Council have considered schemes to provide efficient Disposal Works at all these villages, including *Llidiart-y-Parc* which is at present partly sewered and all these schemes will be carried out in due course.

*Penllyn Rural District :*

“ Apart from general repairs and minor additions at Llanfor there were no changes during the year.”

## RIVERS AND STREAMS

“ No pollution ” is noted in many reports.

In *Festiniog Urban District* it is stated that—

“ The sewer receiving the drainage of *Dolrhedyn* and bottom *Tanygrisiau* and which was discharging into a cesspool near the river opposite *Tanlan* has been extended across the river and connected to the new 18-inch sewer of Sewerage Scheme No. 4. The overflow from the cesspool was previously discharging into the river and causing pollution.”

The “ Brynerug brook ” in the *Towyn Urban District* “ is contaminated by sewage from several farms, which is unavoidable.” Why ?

“ Careless individuals who throw their household refuse into our beautiful streams ” is the statement in *Dolgelley Rural District*, and later the Medical Officer states, “ In the districts which are regularly scavenged there is no excuse for this objectionable habit ” and the same remarks apply to *Dolgelley Urban District*. One has only to look at either the *Wnion* or *Aran* rivers to know this is true.

In *Edeyrnion Rural District* the report states :—

“ Cases of pollution were reported during the year at Cynwyd, Llandrillo and Melinywig, which was caused by the depositing of excreta into the rivers. Signs have been up prohibiting this practice which is done at night time and this makes it difficult to find out who the guilty persons are. It was discovered that the pollution at Melinywig was caused through depositing the contents of the School Closets in the river and the Local Education Authority has made arrangements since for the closets to be periodically emptied out and the contents properly buried and covered in a suitable pit.”

When will *the people* realise that the streams and rivers are not the common sewers they were in very olden times, and that the amenities of these streams should be preserved ?

As the Minister of Health said today :—

“ Nothing could be more beautiful than a river, and nothing more loathsome than river which was foul and polluted.”

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The Table No. XXXV. gives the statistical information on this matter.

In the *Towyn Urban* report it is stated "Many water closets have no adequate flushing tanks."

In the *Edeyrnion Rural District* report the following appears—

"Every house in Corwen is provided with a water closet which discharges into the town's sewers. The houses situated outside the town have their own drainage systems and most of these have water closets.

The closet accommodation at Carrog, Glyndyfrdwy, Llandrillo and Cynwyd is partly water carriage and partly conservancy.

The accommodation at the other villages is mostly on the conservancy system but there are few houses at these villages and in other parts of the district which are provided with water closets discharging into cesspools and septic tanks."

TABLE XXXV.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Number of water closets</i>	<i>Number of Pail closets</i>	<i>Number of Privy Mid-dens</i>	<i>Number of new water closets in 1937</i>	<i>Number of closets serving more than one house</i>
<b>Urban Districts:</b>					
Bala .....	504	9	4	24	14
Barmouth ..	1,136	17	14	0	10
Dolgelley ..	487	..	16	5	35
Festiniog ..	2,344	70	140	19	14
Towyn ....	1,049	225	0	4	4
<b>Rural Districts:</b>					
Deudraeth ..	925	449	8	8	4
Dolgelley ..	419	1,973	108	33	15
Edeyrnion ..	563	..	736	7	25
Penllyn ....	134	57	425	..	60
Pennal C.P.	..	..	..	..	..

I would draw the attention of all Sanitary Authorities to the last column in the Table "Closet Accommodation," to the number of closets serving more than one house. This should not be the condition of things in the year 1937.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The method of removal of refuse calls for attention in many districts.

The open cart should no longer be tolerated. Fine dust and small pieces of paper are blown with the wind and are a source of public nuisance.

The method of disposal of this refuse is also a matter to which the Authorities should give meticulous attention.

Every house should be provided with properly covered receptacles to contain the refuse and to facilitate its removal.

The remarks in the *Bala* report about reminding the public to burn combustible refuse are opportune.

Will householders and presumably ratepayers bear in mind that *all refuse that can be burnt* should be so dealt with in each house? This would be a substantial contribution to public health, and would help to reduce the rates.

Again the attention of the *Dolgelley Urban* Council is called to the report of their Medical Officer of Health with reference to the disposal of the public refuse.

*Bala Urban District :*

“ There were no changes in arrangements for public  
“ scavenging.

“ The open carts used for collecting refuse should be  
“ replaced by modern enclosed vehicles.

“ The public should also be reminded that it is both  
“ sanitary and economic to burn all combustible refuse  
“ in kitchen grates.”

*Barmouth Urban District :*

“ House refuse is collected in the town daily, and in the  
“ outlying areas once a week. Most of the houses and  
“ premises are provided with proper receptacles. The  
“ refuse is deposited and buried in a suitable place within  
“ the district.”

*Dolgelley Urban District :*

“ House refuse is collected three times a week by motor lorry by contract. It is fortunate that the Council have been able to get a contractor to supply a cover for a lorry.”

*Festiniog Urban District :*

“ There has been no change in the method of collection and disposal of house refuse during the year with the exception that a public ashpit has been abolished at the back of Penygroes, Bethania, and a weekly collection of refuse carried out.

“ The land used for the disposal of house refuse at Caeclyd was purchased during the year for the sum of £160.”

*Towyn Urban District :*

There is no mention of public cleansing in Aberdovey or Towyn in the report.

“ Cwrt Pennal, refuse collected once a week.”

“ Brynecrug, refuse collected.”

*Deudraeth Rural District :*

“ Gwynfryn village has now been included in the system of public cleansing,”

and it is stated “That scavenging has been improved by collecting weekly instead of fortnightly.”

*Dolgelley Rural District :*

“ This Authority undertakes the scavenging of the villages of Dyffryn, Llanelltyd, Arthog, & Barmouth Junction Friog and Fairbourne, Llwyngwrl, Llanegryn, Abergynolwyn, Corris, Aberllefenni and Mallwyd. These are let on contract for twelve months.



“ Contractors have to remove all house refuse between  
 “ the hours of 9 p.m. and 8 a.m., and are responsible to  
 “ see that the lorry or cart in use has a suitable cover.  
 “ It is essential that these stipulations be carried out  
 “ to ensure the dustless removal of refuse. In all cases  
 “ the refuse is disposed of by tipping on suitable sites  
 “ provided by this Authority, and in a purely rural  
 “ area of this kind, which is so sparsely populated, there  
 “ is no difficulty in efficiently disposing of refuse of all  
 “ kinds.

“ It is regrettable that no tender was received for the  
 “ scavenging of the villages of Dinas Mawddwy and  
 “ Aberangell.

“ The cleaning of privies, ashpits, and cesspools is  
 “ done by the occupiers of the premises.”

#### *Edeyrnion Rural District :*

“ A weekly collection of refuse is provided for the town  
 “ of Corwen which is disposed of by controlled tipping.  
 “ The villages of Cynwyd, Llandrillo, Gwyddelwern,  
 “ Carrog and Glyndyfrdwy have a fortnightly collection  
 “ of house refuse. The refuse at these places is also  
 “ disposed of by controlled tipping, except Gwyddelwern  
 “ where it is spread on the land outside the village.”

#### *Penllyn Rural District :*

“ No change in 1937.”

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

In these days of motor buses and change of methods of transport it is desirable that the provision of sufficient and proper public conveniences should be emphasised.

It is not only in places where there are tourists and trippers they are required but also in towns and villages.

They are a part of public health and decency.

It is known they are provided in many places. The reports do not state how many nor the sites.

The Medical Officer of Health of the Deudraeth Rural District, calls attention that "conveniences" are needed at Llanfrothen Talsarnau and Llanbedr. The difficulty of the site has been overcome at Trawsfynydd and modern conveniences have been completed which were designed by the Sanitary Inspector.

### SHOPS ACT, 1934

This Act *requires* that in every part of a shop in which persons are employed about the business of a shop

- (i) there must be provided suitable and sufficient means of ventilation, and sufficient ventilation must be maintained.
- (ii) there must be provided sufficient means to maintain a reasonable temperature, and a reasonable temperature must be maintained.
- (iii) there must be provided suitable and sufficient means of lighting and every such part of the shop must be kept suitably and sufficiently lighted.

#### *Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities :*

In every shop *unless it is specifically exempted* there must be provided and maintained :—

- (i) suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences.
- (ii) suitable and sufficient washing facilities.

"No action necessary" reported in Barmouth, Dolgelley Urban, Festiniog, Dolgelley Rural Districts.

"No action taken," presumably not necessary, in Towyn Urban and Edeyrnion Rural Districts.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT

"No action" is reported from all the districts.

### SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in any district in the County.



## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

The reports state that no action was necessary except in one case.

*Westinog Urban District :*

“ Three complaints of the existence of bugs in houses  
 “ were received during the year. In one case no bugs  
 “ were found but as a precaution the wall-paper was  
 “ removed from all the bedrooms and the rooms fumigated with cescones. The wall-paper was scraped  
 “ from the walls in the other two cases and the skirtings  
 “ removed. Zaldecide was used in one case and Zaldecide and cescones in the other case.

“ No Council houses were found infested.”

## SCHOOLS

The following are taken verbatim from the reports of the various districts.

*Ida Urban District :*

“ There were no changes in the sanitary arrangements  
 “ and no serious epidemics occurred amongst school  
 “ children during the year.”

*rmouth Urban District :*

“ There are two schools in the town, one elementary  
 “ and one County Intermediate, and the sanitary condition of both is satisfactory.

“ There is also a small preparatory school in the  
 “ district the condition of which is satisfactory.”

*gelly Urban District :*

“ These were inspected at intervals, and the sanitary  
 “ condition and water supply were found to be quite  
 “ satisfactory. Water is laid on to all of them from the  
 “ public service. The co-operation of the School  
 “ Medical Officer is always secured in dealing with any  
 “ matters pertaining to the schools and the scholars.”

*Festiniog Urban District :*

“ All schools in the district are provided with water  
 “ from the Council’s mains, and water closets and drains  
 “ are provided to all. Their sanitary condition is  
 “ satisfactory.

“ The school children are examined periodically by  
 “ the County Medical Officer. When a child attending  
 “ school is notified as suffering from a notifiable in-  
 “ fectious disease the headmaster or headmistress is  
 “ immediately notified of the fact and a notification  
 “ is also sent to the County Medical Officer. This  
 “ applies also to a case where a child or person suffering  
 “ from an infectious disease does not attend school but  
 “ some other child from the house does attend.

*Towyn Urban District :*

“ Sanitation is good on the whole. Towyn and Aber-  
 “ dovey Schools are supplied with good water from the  
 “ respective mains.

“ Pennal School : Supplied with good water by the  
 “ Pennal Parish Council.

“ Bryncreg School : New and modern buildings.  
 “ Water from Towyn mains.

“ There was no closure of Schools during the year  
 “ for infectious diseases.”

*Deudraeth Rural District :*

“ The County Council agreed to erect a new school and  
 “ a new School house at Talsarnau. The School House  
 “ has been built but the erection of a school is lagging.

*Dolgelley Rural District :*

“ The supervision of the Schools is carried out in close  
 “ co-operation with the School Medical Officer who is  
 “ also the County Medical Officer of Health.

“ The following were closed during the past year by  
 “ the School Medical Officer owing to the existence of  
 “ infectious diseases :—

<i>School :</i>	<i>Period of closure :</i>	<i>Reason for closure :</i>
Arthog	22 Dec.—24 Dec.	Scarlet Fever.
Aberangell	25 Jan.— 5 Feb.	Influenza
Llanfaehreth	6 Jan.—22 Jan.	Measles
Abergynolwyn	25 Jan.— 5 Feb.	Influenza.
Tynyberth	8 Feb.—12 Feb.	Infectious Colds.

*deyrnion Rural District :*

“ The sanitary condition of all the schools is good. The schools at Corwen, Llandrillo, Cynwyd, Carrog, Gwydd-elwern, Glyndyfrdwy and Melinywig have a service supply of water. The schools at Bettws Gwerfil Goch and Plas Adda are without a supply.”

*enllyn Rural District :*

“ Water was laid on to Pare and Celyn Schools and the new supply at Llawrbettws is now available for that school.

“ There were no serious epidemics amongst the school children.”

## SECTION D.—HOUSING

*elgelly Urban District :*

“ There is a desperate need of new houses in this area. Many of the existing houses are totally unfit. I regret to say that the Housing Scheme mentioned in my last report has not yet matured. Obstacles have cropped up, but the housing question is still receiving the serious attention of this Authority. I hope that in the near future demolition orders will be executed on the condemned houses and that building operations will be commenced on the idle 1 site—the Ardd Fawr.”

*stiniog Urban District :*

“ During 1937 most of the houses that are let in the district were measured for the purposes of Section 62 of the Housing Act, 1936, and the work was completed early in 1938. Mr. W. M. Owen was engaged to

“ measure the houses. His calculations were checked  
 “ at the Office and a statement of the ‘permitted number’  
 “ of persons allowed in the dwelling-houses was sent  
 “ to the owners concerned. A notice was also inserted  
 “ in the local Newspaper drawing the attention of  
 “ Landlords and Occupiers of Working-Class dwelling  
 “ houses to the overcrowding provisions of the Housing  
 “ Act, 1936, and that the ‘permitted number’ of persons  
 “ must be inserted in the Rent Books. The forms have  
 “ been filed for future reference.

“ The houses in course of erection during 1937 at  
 “ Fronfawr although built for Slum Clearance purposes  
 “ will also relieve several cases of overcrowding when  
 “ ready early in 1938. Arrangements are also being  
 “ made to build six four-bedroom houses at Fronfawr  
 “ for the purpose of relieving overcrowding.”

“ The Demolition Orders made were in respect of Nos. 1  
 “ to 10, Old Talwaenydd, and Nos. 7, 8, and 9, Groes-  
 “ ffordd, Glanypwll.

“ The question of making Demolition Orders was also  
 “ considered re Bridge Cottage and Ffridd Cottage, near  
 “ Tunnel, Tanygrisiau. Arrangements were subse-  
 “ quently made by the Council to buy Bridge Cottage  
 “ for the purpose of re-conditioning same, the purchase  
 “ price being fixed at £80. An Undertaking under  
 “ Section 11(3) of the Housing Act, 1936, that the house  
 “ shall not be further used for human habitation was  
 “ accepted by the Council in respect of Ffridd Cottage.  
 “ An Undertaking not to let the houses has also been  
 “ given by the Estate Agent in connection with 5, Old  
 “ Trefeini, and 1, Penlan, Llan.

“ The cellars of 97 and 102, High Street, and 6, Tan-y-  
 “ manod Terrace were discontinued as separate dwelling  
 “ during 1937, and used in connection with the house  
 “ above same. Closing Orders were operative in respec  
 “ of the three cellars.

“ Early in 1937 the land and cottages of Nos 11 to 15  
 “ and 17 to 20, Dolgarregddu, and the site of the de-  
 “ molished Bronrhiw houses were purchased by the  
 “ Council from the Newborough Estate for the sum of  
 “ £240. The whole site consists of 3,980 square yards of  
 “ land. The house and land of No. 16, Dolgarregddu  
 “ were also purchased at a later date from the owner for

“ the sum of £50. Demolition Orders are in force on  
 “ the houses and same are to be demolished when the  
 “ houses become vacant.

“ Tenders were obtained early in 1937 for the erection  
 “ of 26 houses at Fronfawr for the purpose of the Slum  
 “ Clearance Act, and the tender of Messrs. William Jones,  
 “ Maelgwyn, Parry Road, Llanrwst, was accepted for  
 “ the sum of £10,374 for 18 three-bedroom houses and  
 “ 8 four-bedroom houses. The houses were nearly  
 “ ready at the end of the year.

“ A further Schedule of unfit houses was considered  
 “ by the Council in 1937 and it was passed to amend the  
 “ Schedule made in September, 1933, and to ask for the  
 “ permission of the Ministry of Health to build 12 more  
 “ three-bedroom houses for the purpose of providing  
 “ accommodation for the additional number of persons  
 “ to be displ ced.”

*Dolgelley Rural District :*

“ I am glad to note that steps are now being taken to  
 “ provide working class houses within this district. I  
 “ understand that building sites have been selected at  
 “ Llanegryn, Dyffryn, Llanelltyd and Bontddu. I hope  
 “ that before the end of next year this Authority will  
 “ have erected working class houses at these places, and  
 “ especially in the industrial village of Corris.”

*Edeyrnion Rural District :*

“ Conditions as regards overcrowding remain the same,  
 “ overcrowded families being unable to obtain suitable  
 “ alternative accommodation owing to the shortage of  
 “ working class dwelling houses throughout the district  
 “ The Council so far have failed to provide alternative  
 “ accommodation in the form of new houses. They have  
 “ however purchased six new dwelling houses at Cynwyd  
 “ and these will be offered to families living in unfit  
 “ houses and most of these families are also overcrowded,  
 “ so conditions at Cynwyd will eventually improve. As  
 “ previously reported, most of the overcrowded houses  
 “ are amongst those classified either as Individual Unfit  
 “ Houses or forming part of one of the Slum Clearance  
 “ Areas.



“ The Council are now making good progress with  
 “ their Re-housing Schemes and Schemes have been  
 “ prepared for the erection of houses at Corwen, Carrog,  
 “ Glyndyfrdwy, Gwyddelwern, Cynwyd and Llandrillo.  
 “ Houses should have been erected and ready for occu-  
 “ pation at most of these places but for the difficulties  
 “ and delays in acquiring the sites.”

*Penllyn Rural District :*

“ There are no further statistics with regard to over-  
 “ crowding than those supplied in my report for 1936,  
 “ and no houses have been closed under the Slum  
 “ Clearance or other Act.

“ There is a shortage of houses in the larger villages  
 “ particularly in Llandderfel.

“ On the other hand there are instances of difficulty  
 “ in letting good houses in parts remote from village or  
 “ town.

“ In connection with the Housing Problem the  
 “ Penllyn Rural District Council are adopting a policy  
 “ of building houses of 3 and 4 bedrooms with a view to  
 “ dealing with Slum Clearance and Overcrowding in one  
 “ scheme.

“ At *Llandderfel* suitable land has been acquired for  
 “ building two blocks of four houses, each block to  
 “ contain two 3 and two 4-bedroomed houses, *i.e.*, a total  
 “ of 8 houses. Building should be commenced early in  
 “ 1938.

“ At *Arenig* suitable land has been acquired for build-  
 “ ing a block of two houses, one three and one four  
 “ bedroomed. Building to commence early in 1938.

“ *Sarnau*. Two houses to be built. No suitable  
 “ site has been decided upon.

“ *Llanfor*. It has been decided to build 4 houses  
 “ Three sites have been inspected but no final decision  
 “ on types of houses or site has been made.

“ *Llanuwchllyn*. A suitable site has been decided  
 “ upon for erecting either two or four houses.

“ *Rhosygwalia*. Negotiations are in progress for  
 “ acquiring a site on which to build four houses. This  
 “ where the most serious case of overcrowding occurs

It is clear that all the Authorities are now taking steps for the provision of new houses.

*Bala Urban District* have done very well in this matter for some years past.

*Dolgelley Urban District* in 1938 have actually started and part of the desire of the District Medical Officer of Health is becoming a reality.

*Festiniog Urban District* have progressed considerably and are proposing to still further extend the provision of new houses.

*Deudraeth Rural District* are putting up houses in several of the parishes.

The Council in *Edeyrnion* seem to be making good progress with its Housing schemes. It is anomalous that there should be so much difficulty with sites.

#### HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926 and 1931

The County Council paid grants amounting to £600 in respect of the above.

The following shows the districts and number of houses in respect of which the grants were made.

<i>Sanitary District</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of houses in respect of which grant was made</i>
Towyn U.D. ....	Towyn	4
Dolgelley R.D. .	Talyllyn	2
Edeyrnion R.D.	Llangar	2
		—
		8
		—



TABLE XXXVI.

## HOUSING

	URBAN DISTRICTS					RURAL DISTRICTS				
	Bala	Barmouth	Dolgelly	Festiniog	Towyn	Deudraeth	Dolgelly	Edeyrnion	Penlllyn	Pennal C.P.
1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—										
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	32	145	47	243	100	84	115	53	26	..
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	50	155	68	294	100	84	166	98	43	..
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	18	30	42	45	15	..	30	35	26	..
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	30	32	46	55	20	..	46	35	26	..
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	18	28	9	22	69	56	16	24	5	..
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	12	4	7	18	19	28	18	11	21	

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .....

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) *Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners .....

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....

(b) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....

Bala	Barmouth	Dolgelly	Festiniog	Towyn	Deudraeth	Dolgelly	Edeyrnion	Penllyn	Pennal C.P.
6	16	2	83	..	..	21	1	10	..
6	..	2	..	..	..	19	11	15	..
6	..	2	..	..	..	19	3	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	14	..	95	..	..	2	18	26	..

TABLE XXXVI.—Continued.

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—									
(a) By owners .....									
(b) By Local Authorities in default of owners.....									
(c) <i>Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—</i>									
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....									
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ....									
(d) <i>Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—</i>									
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....									
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....									

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING:—	URBAN DISTRICTS					RURAL DISTRICTS				
	Bala	Barmouth	Dolgelly	Festiniog	Towyn	Dendraeth	Dolgelly	Edeyrnion	Penlllyn	Pennal C.P.
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	14	16	29	46	27	34	23	36	18	..
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..	14	16	33	51	27	36	27	36	19	..
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	77	90	156	281½	140	301	97	228	94	..
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	4	3	..	14	..	2	1	..	1	..
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	26	15	..	76	..	10	5	..	3	..
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## OVERCROWDING

From the tables on Housing an idea of the extent of "overcrowding" will be realised.

There are in the Urban areas 132 dwellings in which overcrowding occurs and 111 in the Rural areas, making 243 in the County.

The number of families concerned are 141 in the Urban areas and 118 in the Rural areas, while the number of *persons* is  $744\frac{1}{2}$  in Urban areas and 720 in Rural areas, a total of  $1,464\frac{1}{2}$  persons in the County as a whole.

It appears that 21 cases of overcrowding were relieved in Urban areas and 4 in Rural areas and the number of persons concerned was 117 in Urban areas and 18 in Rural areas.

There were 4 fresh cases of overcrowding noted during the year.

## PLAYING FIELDS

### *Festiniog Urban District :*

" The field in front of Tanlan, Tanygrisiau, and adjoining  
 " the School house and School Yard was purchased  
 " as a Childrens' Playground from the owners of the  
 " Tanygrisiau Estate for the sum of £100. The land was  
 " fenced with concrete posts and special wire so as to  
 " give protection to the children from the river. An  
 " entrance was made to the field from the main road,  
 " and another from the school yard. The opening  
 " ceremony took place on the 18th September, 1937.  
 " by Captain Wellington, Sir Evan Jones and Richard  
 " Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Council. This has supplied a long-felt want in this area.

" The land at Penbryncyrff, Llan, was purchased  
 " during the year for the sum of £50. It is to be retained as an open space and will be developed later on

### *Section E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD*

The several reports show that there is fairly regular inspection of cowsheds, dairies, slaughterhouses and bakeries, where articles for human consumption are produced.

*Milk :**Bala Urban District :*

“ There are 14 registered milk dealers in the town.  
 “ Their Dairies and cowsheds are regularly inspected.  
 “ 12 samples of milk were taken on behalf of the  
 “ County Council.”

*Barmouth Urban District :*

“ There are four retailers of milk, five producers, and  
 “ fifteen producers and retailers, and retailers of  
 “ cream. Much of the town's supply is produced  
 “ outside the district where there are several producers  
 “ of T.T. milk.

“ The cowsheds and milk shops situated within the  
 “ district are inspected periodically. Samples of milk  
 “ which are examined bacteriologically and for tuber-  
 “ culosis, are taken on behalf of the County Medical  
 “ Officer.”

*Dolgelly Urban District :*

“ Very little milk is produced within the area, and the  
 “ bulk is imported from the immediate neighbourhood.  
 “ The cowsheds and dairies are periodically inspected  
 “ and are limewashed.”

*Festiniog Urban District :*

“ One new registration of Producer-Retailer of Milk was  
 “ added to the register during 1937 and three Producer-  
 “ Retailers discontinued business. Two Retail Pur-  
 “ veyors of Milk only were removed from the register  
 “ and one was added.

“ The number on the Register at 31st December,  
 “ 1937, was :—

“	Producers only . . . . .	4
“	Retail Purveyors only . . . .	9
“	Producer-Retailers . . . . .	26
“		—
“	<i>Total</i> . . . .	39
“		—



“ 76 visits were made to the various Dairies, cow-sheds and milkshops during the year.

“ 16 samples of milk for T.B. examination were taken for the County M.O.H. during the year.

“ The licences of the four Dealers selling Tuberculin Tested Milk were renewed.”

*Towyn Urban District :*

“ I again repeat the importance that milk vendors should pay more attention to general cleanliness with regard to cowsheds and dairies. Several cowsheds in the area are not suitable and are overcrowded. The floors are not uniformly cemented for cleansing purposes. Ventilation and light are defective. Milking-cows are not groomed and the teats and udders are not cleansed. Cows are not examined for Tuberculosis—a very important factor if we are to prevent the infection of children with this disease. I emphasize the importance of milk vendors producing accredited milk. There are two vendors in the area supplying T.T. Milk. No samples of milk have been sent for analysis by the Local Sanitary Authority. The County Council have undertaken this work for the Ministry of Health. Certified milk is sold at Aberdovey which is produced from outside the area.”

*Deudraeth Rural District :*

“ No special action was taken by the Council apart from the work of the County Council with a view to detecting adulterated or unclean or infected milk.”

*Dolgellsey Rural District :*

“ There are six producers of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) milk within the district licensed by the County Council. This milk is the genuine article produced under ideal conditions. I sincerely hope that the number of T.T. producers will increase yearly, and that soon the public will refuse to consume only some form of graded milk. Samples of T.T. Milk are sent for analysis on behalf of the County Council and the results have been satisfactory.



“ The cowsheds and dairies are periodically inspected.  
 “ The dairies on the whole are kept clean and are periodically limewashed. In some cases there is room for improvement in the structural condition of the cowsheds, and in the sanitary conditions therein and also the sanitary conditions of the surroundings. Grooming of the cow is not carried out in the small farms. The milkers, on the whole, are clean in their person, but washable smocks are not so generally used as they should be.”

*Edeyrnion Rural District :*

“ There are 17 Registered Purveyors and 21 Producers of Milk in the district.

“ The cowsheds and dairies were periodically inspected and were on the average found quite satisfactory. Samples of milk were taken in conjunction with the Welsh Board of Health for the examination of T.T. Milk under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936. Samples were also taken at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health.

*Penllyn Rural District :*

“ There are 20 registered milk dealers in the district, one of them being licensed to produce and sell Tuberculin Tested milk.

“ The cowhouses and dairies were regularly inspected and reported upon by the Sanitary Inspector. 32 samples were sent on behalf of the County Council for Laboratory Examination.

In some reports attention is drawn to the fact that “ overalls and caps ” are not worn by workers in cowsheds and dairies. Is this brought to the notice of the persons concerned, and if no improvement, does the Local Authority take action ?

There are far too few producers of graded milk in the County in spite of every help and advice by the staffs of the Agricultural Organiser and of the Medical Department.

To produce *ordinary clean milk* is not difficult ; it only requires scrupulous cleanliness, and if to this is added clinical

veterinary inspections, the conditions for the production of " Accredited Milk " are almost carried out. There may be some small changes necessary in the buildings.

Any producer desiring advice on this subject has only to write to the Department at the County Offices.

A larger quantity of ordinary milk is bottled now than it used to be. This is to the good, if the producer and the bottler realise that the " bottle " is itself a potential source of danger unless it is thoroughly cleansed and sterilised.

### *Sampling for Tuberculosis Tests :*

No samples were sent by Local Authorities as this work has been carried out by the County Council for a number of years now.

The co-operation of the several Sanitary Inspectors is very gratefully acknowledged.

	<i>No. of samples sent</i>	<i>Results Negative</i>	<i>Results Positive</i>
Samples of milk sent for biological and bacteriological examination . . .	92	91	1
Samples of milk sent for biological examination only (taken from animals to be slaughtered under the T.B. Order, 1925) . .	11	10	1

## PRODUCERS OF GRADED MILK

Licences to produce Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk were granted to 16 persons in 1937.

These are controlled by the County Council but no new licences are granted in respect of any premises unless the Sanitary Inspector the Agricultural Organiser and the County Medical Officer are in agreement as to the premises, the methods of production, and also that there is reasonable ground to believe that the standard necessary will be maintained.

	<i>No. of samples sent</i>	<i>Results Satis- factory</i>	<i>Results Not Satis- factory</i>
Samples sent for Methylene Blue test and Coliform Test .....	158	115	43

Nearly all the samples in respect of which unsatisfactory results were received were taken during the hot months of July and August, when the cooling water was not cold. The tests for Coliform Bacilli were uniformly good.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

No carcasses or parts of carcasses infected with Tuberculosis were found in any area, nor was any meat destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

In only one report (Festiniog) is there reference to the issue of licences for slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Are licences for slaughtermen and slaughterhouses officially renewed and recorded ?

Statistics as to the number of animals slaughtered were asked for, but, except in Bala, this has not been given.

In the absence of central abattoirs it is realised this is difficult.

In many reports the difficulty of efficient supervision is noted. In one it is stated "as the bulk of the slaughtering is done on the same day it is impossible for the Inspector to supervise them all. This difficulty could be overcome by centralisation."

In another report the plea is entered for a combination of small areas to be made and one common slaughter house used.

### *Bala Urban District :*

"Meat shops, slaughter houses and bakehouses were regularly inspected by the Sanitary Officers. No Laboratory examinations were made and no carcasses or parts of carcasses were condemned for tuberculosis or other diseases."

*Barmouth Urban District :*

“ There are three slaughter houses in the district and  
 “ seven purveyors of meat. The slaughter houses are  
 “ regularly inspected. All the shops and other places  
 “ where meat food is prepared or offered for sale for  
 “ human consumption are inspected.”

*Dolgellsey Urban District :*

“ The two small slaughterhouses within the area were  
 “ periodically inspected. They are kept clean and are  
 “ limewashed, though one of them structurally is not  
 “ up to modern standards.

“ No meat marketing has been done. The meat  
 “ shops are kept clean, and their sanitary condition is  
 “ good. The meat is not exposed to contamination by  
 “ flies or other objectionable material. Several shops  
 “ are provided with adequate cold storage.”

*Festiniog Urban District :*

“ Regular visits are made to the various slaughter-house,  
 “ and meat shops, &c., in the district. The three  
 “ slaughter-house licences were renewed during the year  
 “ and twelve licences of slaughtermen under the Slaughte  
 “ of Animals Act, 1933, were renewed at the beginning  
 “ of the year for a further period of three years each.  
 “ Particulars of these licences are entered on the Register  
 “ kept for the purpose.

“ There is no meat-marketing scheme in force in th  
 “ district under Part III. of the Public Health (Meat  
 “ Regulations, 1924.”

*Towyn Urban District :*

“ Bakeries are visited periodically. The premises ar  
 “ in some instances unsatisfactory as regards ventilatio  
 “ and cleanliness.”

*Deudraeth Rural District :*

“ Inspections of slaughter houses and during slaughterin  
 “ hours were made.”

*Dolgelley Rural District :*

“ The slaughter houses are very small, and some are not  
 “ structurally up to modern standards. They are kept  
 “ clean and are periodically lime-washed. There are no  
 “ public abattoirs in the area.

“ The few meat shops in the district are kept clean,  
 “ and the meat is not exposed to contamination by  
 “ flies and other injurious materials.

“ *Bakehouses*

“ All these are very small and are periodically ins-  
 “ pected. They are kept clean, and are lime-washed at  
 “ intervals. In the case of bread, like meat, the great  
 “ bulk of it is brought in vans from the adjoining districts.

“ There are no underground bakehouses.”

*Edeyrnion Rural District :*

“ The slaughter-houses are regularly visited and the  
 “ carcasses inspected during slaughtering as far as is  
 “ practical in a Rural District. The bulk of the  
 “ slaughtering is done by butchers on the same days and  
 “ practically at the same times, and it is impossible for  
 “ the Inspector to supervise them all.

“ The bakehouses throughout the district were  
 “ periodically inspected and all were found to be very  
 “ clean and the walls regularly whitewashed.”

*Penllyn Rural District :*

“ Slaughter houses, meat shops and bakehouses were  
 “ periodically inspected.

“ No carcasses were condemned on account of Tuber-  
 “ culosis or any other pathological conditions.

“ No statistics are available of the number of animals  
 “ slaughtered during the year.”



## CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

The Ministry in their Circular Number 1650 (Wales) asked that information should be given of Carcases inspected and condemned, and that the number of each class of animal killed be stated if possible.

This information, in the absence of a Central Abattoir is very difficult to obtain and none of the District Medical Officers of Health with the exception of *Bala Urban* and *Deudraeth Rural* give any information.

In *Bala Urban* it is stated that 136 cows, 1,620 sheep and lambs and 70 pigs were killed, and in *Deudraeth* it is stated that the number of animals inspected were 12 cattle, 4 cows, 5 calves, 58 sheep and lambs and 14 pigs.

There appears to be no area where carcases were condemned for Tuberculosis and a meat marketing scheme under Part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, is not in force in any area.

## ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Chief Constable is the Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and authorises samples to be taken under this Act and sent to the Public Analyst for report.

The following gives the results of this work and is taken from the Quarterly reports submitted to the County Council.

<i>Name of Article</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Results of Analyses</i>		<i>Legal proceedings Fines and costs</i>	<i>Information as to previous convictions</i>	<i>If no legal proceedings what course adopted</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>				
Milk	22	13	9	1 convicted 10/- fine plus 21/- advocates fee and 15/- analyst's fee 8' appeal to cow'			8 appeal to cow 4 above normal 4 below normal
Butter	3	3	0				4 cases dismissed
Margarine	3	3	0				



## CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

No report discloses any action taken under this head apart from milk sampling carried out by the County Council.

## NUTRITION

During the course of the winter, 1937-38, the County Council authorised the Medical Officer to arrange meetings to explain the Medical services sanctioned by the County Council. The County Medical Officer personally addressed 26 meetings on week days and 6 on Sunday evenings.

At these meetings an opportunity was taken of explaining not only the schemes of the Council, but the fundamental importance of adequate nutrition especially for children.

The subject was also referred to in the evidence of the Council before the Committee of Inquiry into Anti-Tuberculosis Services in Wales, and a special survey undertaken at the request of the Committee will be found as an appendix to this report.

In the case of every child found on Medical Inspection in schools to be definitely undernourished a letter is sent to the parents with instructions.

## SHELL-FISH (MOLLUSCAN)

### *Barmouth Urban District :*

" A careful watch is kept upon the area in which shell fish is collected."

### *Towyn Urban District :*

" There are shell fish beds at Aberdovey. During the year very few bags have been sent away for consumption. The layings are not liable to pollution. No action taken under the Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Public Health Act, 1932.

" (i) Shell fish taken from layings in the district are sent to Birmingham.

" (ii) The layings are situated in the Dovey Estuary in the sand.

" Shell fish are properly cleansed in suitable tanks."

*Section F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,  
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES*

*Bala Urban District:*

“ There were no changes in Laboratory arrangements for  
“ facilitating the diagnosis of or treatment of infectious  
“ diseases.”

*Barmouth Urban District :*

“ Diphtheria antitoxin is kept by the Medical Officer of  
“ Health and is supplied to doctors in the district on  
“ application.

“ No use has been made of the Schick or the Dick  
“ tests, or of the recently developed artificial methods of  
“ immunisation against infectious diseases.”

*Dolgelly Rural District :*

“ Of twenty two cases of Scarlet Fever, seven occurred  
“ in the month of December—the disease in the first  
“ instance having been contracted outside the district.

“ Four occurred during September at Ganllwyd and  
“ Llanfachreth. In these cases again there was evidence  
“ that the disease was contracted outside the district.

“ Three cases occurred at a Private School (for Mental  
“ Defectives) and two at another similar private school.

“ The remaining cases occurred in various parts of  
“ the district at different times and I was unable to  
“ trace the origin of the disease.

“ It is gratifying to note that the County Council  
“ is now taking steps to provide an Isolation Hospital.  
“ This is urgently needed as complete isolation and ade-  
“ quate measures to prevent spread of infection is  
“ impossible in the homes of the working classes.

“ There is no change in the facilities provided for  
“ the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases.”

*Mallyn Rural District :*

“ There were no changes in Laboratory arrangements  
“ for facilitating the Diagnosis of or treatment of in-  
“ fectionous diseases.”

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL

As part of the means of controlling Infectious Diseases, an Isolation Hospital is a very important factor. In many of the reports attention is called to the urgent need for an Isolation Hospital. Conferences have been held and plans and reports have been presented to them.

The position at the moment is :

“ that this Conference agrees in principle with the  
“ establishment of an Isolation Hospital within the  
“ County and that the County Medical Officer of Health  
“ be instructed to prepare a draft Scheme for submission  
“ to the County Council.”



NOTIFIABLE DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
DURING THE YEAR, 1937

TABLE XXXVIII.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total cases notified</i>	<i>Cases admitted to hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Smallpox .....	..	..	..
Searlet Fever.....	101	..	..
Diphtheria.....	10	..	..
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid) .....	1	1	..
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	2	1	..
Pneumonia .....	22	..	28
Other diseases generally noti- fiable (specify disease) ..	..	..	..
Other diseases notifiable locally (specify disease) .....	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	7	..	..

## PNEUMONIA

*Regulations of the 19th October, 1927*

22 cases of Pneumonia were notified, 8 in the Urban District and 14 in the Rural Districts.

There were no notifications of Malaria and Dysentery.

## VACCINATION

Tables XXXIX. and XL. give all particulars with regard public vaccination in the County up to 1936—the latest return available.

From these it will be seen that of the children born in 1936 41.2% were successfully vaccinated; certificates of conscientious objection to vaccination were received in 40% of the births, and 13% remained unvaccinated, the remaining 6% being "removals," "postponements," &c.

There are some districts where the number of children vaccinated is regrettably low.

TABLE XXXIX.

Showing the numbers of persons successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates during the year ended 30th September, 1936.

<i>Vaccination District</i>	<i>Name of Public Vaccinator</i>	<i>No. of successful primary vaccinations of persons</i>			<i>No. of successful re-vaccinations</i>
		<i>Under 1 year of age</i>	<i>1 year and upwards</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>Col. 1.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
la .....	Arthur L. Davies	31	4	35	..
rwyn .....	H. J. Satchwell	37	4	41	3
udraeth ..	Morris W. Rees	14	5	19	2
lgeley .....	H. D. Owen	5	2	7	5
stiniog .....	J. W. Morris	2	2	4	..
rllech .....	R. Morris Williams	13	2	15	2
unaber .....	J. O. Williams	..	..	..	..
negryn .....	J. A. Davies	13	1	14	3
llwyd .....	John Jones	4	..	4	..
nnal .....	D. E. Davies	4	2	6	..
yllyn .....	D. McKenzie Crooks	..	..	..	..
wyn .....	J. H. Marshall	..	..	..	..
	Lloyd	33	1	34	5
awsfynydd	Gwennie Williams	6	..	6	..
<i>Totals .....</i>		162	23	185	20



TABLE XL.

Respecting the vaccination of Children whose births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1936

Registration Sub. Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District	Number of Births returned in the 'Birth List Sheets' as registered from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1936.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st, January, 1938, in Columns I., II., IV., and V., of the 'Vaccination Register' (Birth List Sheets) viz.—					Number of these Births which on 31st Jan., 1938, remained unentered in the 'Vaccination Register' on account (as shown by 'Report Book') of.					Total number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year, 1937	No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer in respect of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the Calendar Year, 1937.
		Col. II.		Col. IV. No of whom statutory declarations of conscientious objections have been received	Col. V. No of whom statutory declarations of conscientious objections have been received	Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly approved.			Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached and cases not having been found.			
		Col. I.	Insusceptible of Vaccination				Had Small Pox	9	10		11		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Bala .....	60	34	..	..	21	3	1	..	1	..	29	29	
Corwen ..	41	32	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	1	30	10	
Deudraeth ..	59	26	..	..	8	1	3	..	..	20	30	14	
Dolgellau ..	47	18	..	..	27	..	..	..	2	..	..	17	
Festiniog ..	147	10	..	..	83	7	..	3	1	43	10	71	
Llanaber ..	44	14	..	..	28	..	..	..	2	..	..	40	
Pennal ....	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Talylllyn ..	36	27	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	15	5	
Towyn ....	45	36	..	..	5	2	..	2	..	..	41	11	
Totals	483	199	..	..	188	15	4	6	7	64	156	198	



## CANCER

There was no mention of Cancer in the District reports this year beyond the statement of the death rate in each area which will be found in the following table.

The County Council has made provision for cases unable to obtain treatment either through their doctors or through any Association of which they may be members to obtain it through the Medical Department of the County Offices.

TABLE XLI.

## CANCER

Giving the number of deaths from Cancer, the death rates per 1,000 of population from this cause in 1937, and similar rates for previous years.

	1937		Mean Death Rate 1928 to 1932	Death rates per 1,000 of population for the years			
	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 persons living					
	1933	1934		1935	1936		
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
County of Merioneth . . . . .	87	2.16	1.9	1.98	2.10	2.08	1.68
Total Urban Dist.:	44	2.43	2.1	1.52	2.21	2.38	1.36
Total Rural Dist.:	43	1.94	1.8	2.23	2.0	1.84	1.94
Urban Districts :							
Bala . . . . .	3	1.99	3.1	1.40	3.36	3.37	1.35
Barmouth ..	3	1.36	1.1	0.94	1.79	2.22	1.33
Dolgelley ....	3	1.23	3.2	0.85	2.54	1.26	0.41
Festiniog ....	25	2.91	1.9	2.00	1.69	2.15	1.38
Towyn . . . . .	10	2.98	1.9	1.38	3.05	3.36	2.00
Rural Districts :							
Deudraeth ....	13	1.87	2.2	2.53	1.70	2.10	1.82
Dolgelley ....	11	1.52	1.8	2.0	1.75	2.18	1.77
Edeyrnion ....	10	2.29	1.7	1.72	2.18	1.33	3.37
Penllyn . . . . .	9	2.72	1.4	2.83	2.90	1.47	0.89
Pennal C.P. ..	..	..	1.9	5.29	2.64	..	..

## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

It appears from the reports that no action was taken by the several Sanitary Authorities under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Blind Persons are examined by an Ophthalmic Surgeon before they are entered in the County Register and if any treatment is indicated in the report of the Ophthalmic Surgeon steps are taken to provide this.

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified and both were sent to hospital for treatment. In one case the vision was unimpaired at the end of the year and the other unfortunately died from intercurrent disease.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

This opportunity is taken to remind Practitioners that cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum should be notified direct to the County Medical Officer of Health and *not* to the District Medical Officer of Health as this causes delay. The County Council is the authority that has made arrangements for the treatment which in many cases must be given at once.

It is an essential provision of schemes of treatment of this disease that prompt admission to hospital must be arranged for.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALLPOX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the District Medical Officers of Health.

## TUBERCULOSIS

As is usual each year the several Tables have been prepared. The first Table, No. XLII., shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Registers of the District Medical Officers of Health in the County as and on the 31st December, 1937, together with the numbers removed during the year.

With reference to the persons removed :—

(1) and (3) are self evident.

- (2) These are cases that have been notified as having recovered from Tuberculosis.
- (3a) These are cases whose deaths have occurred from causes other than Tuberculosis.
- (4) The Notification of Tuberculosis has been withdrawn in respect of this number of persons.

Table XLIII. shows the number of deaths from Tuberculosis in the several Sanitary areas and the total Tuberculosis death rate has been worked out together with what was known as the old " Phthisis " death rate, that is, the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The remainder of this table gives the mean death rate from Tuberculosis for the years 1928 to 1932 and the annual death rate for the years 1933-1936. Taken together these will show the trend of the death rate for ten years.

This year two cases of Tuberculosis were not notified before death—one was notified in another area but the notification was not transferred, and in the other case the cause of death was ascertained after a postmortem examination. This makes a total of two out of 53.

Table XLIV. gives the number of new cases and mortality from Tuberculosis according to age periods.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.  
NOTIFICATION REGISTER

TABLE XLII.

	<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-pulmonary</i>			
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the 31st December 1937, on the registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health ..	171	169	340	49	52	101	441
Number of cases REMOVED from the registers during the year by reason inter alia of :							
1. Persons who have left the County .....	4	5	9	..	3	3	12
2. Recovery from the disease	2	1	3	..	..	..	3
3. Deaths .....	34	22	56	1	1	2	58
3a. Deaths from causes other than Tuberculosis .....	3	2	5	..	..	..	5
4. Withdrawal of notification	..	..	..	2	1	3	3

The number of deaths from Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis will be found in table XLV.

In tables XLVI.-L. will be found the return of cases treated by the Welsh National Memorial Association.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, that is, action taken in respect of a person suffering from Tuberculosis and employed in the milk trade ; nor was any case suffering from Tuberculosis compulsorily removed to hospital (Sect. 62 Public Health Act, 1925. or Sect. 172 Public Health Act, 1936) in any of the Sanitary Districts in the County.

TABLE XLIII.

Showing numbers of deaths from Tuberculosis in the several Sanitary Areas, with the "phthisis death rate," and the total tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 of population.

Col. 1.	1937 deaths from Tuberculosis				Mean death rate 1928 to 1932	Total Tuberculosis death rate in the years			
	Number of deaths		Tuber- culosis death rate per 1,000 popula- tion			1933	1934	1935	1936
	Pulmonary Cases	Non-Pulmonary Cases	"Phthisis" death rate	Total Tubercu- losis death rate					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
County of Merioneth . . . .	51	2	1.26	1.31	1.3	1.05	0.96	0.94	1.07
Urban Districts . . . .	29	1	1.60	1.66	1.5	0.99	1.02	1.13	1.31
Rural Dist	22	1	0.99	1.04	1.1	1.03	0.96	0.79	0.88
Urban Dists.:									
Bala . . . . .	1	..	0.67	0.67	1.2	..	0.67	0.67	1.35
Barmouth ..	2	..	0.90	0.90	1.1	0.94	0.44	0.44	0.89
Dolgellsey ..	3	..	1.23	1.23	1.0	1.28	1.27	0.84	..
Festiniog ..	19	1	2.21	2.33	2.1	1.45	1.12	1.70	2.07
Llwyn . . . .	4	..	1.19	1.19	0.8	0.27	1.11	0.56	0.57
Rural Districts:									
Deudraeth ..	12	..	1.73	1.73	1.3	1.54	1.27	1.12	0.56
Dolgellsey ..	8	1	1.10	1.24	1.5	0.62	0.13	0.82	1.09
Llwyn . . . .	2	..	0.46	0.46	0.6	0.64	0.44	0.44	0.67
Penllyn . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.41	2.61	0.59	1.49
Penllyn C.P.	..	..	..	..	0.5	2.64	..	..	..

TABLE XLIV.

## TUBERCULOSIS

New cases of, and mortality from tuberculosis, compiled from copies of notifications received from District Medical Officers of Health, and from death returns.

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
0-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-15	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
15-25	9	7	..	1	2	3	..	..
25-35	6	9	2	1	5	6	1	..
35-45	5	7	1	1	6	3	..	..
45-55	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
55-65	9	3	1	..	12	2	..	..
65 & up wards	6	4	..	..	6	3	..	..
<i>Total..</i>	38	32	4	4	32	19	1	1

TABLE XLV.

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1937

	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<i>Col. 1.</i>	2	3	4	5
County of Merioneth . . . .	32	19	1	1
Total Urban Districts :	21	8	..	1
Total Rural Districts :	11	11	1	..
Urban Districts :				
Bala . . . . .	1	..	..	..
Barmouth . . . . .	1	1	..	..
Dolgelley . . . . .	1	2	..	..
Festiniog . . . . .	15	4	..	1
Towyn . . . . .	3	1	..	..
Rural Districts :				
Deudraeth . . . . .	5	7	..	..
Dolgelley . . . . .	5	3	1	..
Edeyrnion . . . . .	1	1	..	..
Penllyn . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Pennal C.P. . . . .	..	..	..	..



TABLE XLVI.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS  
RETURN FOR THE YEAR, 1937

(A) Return showing the work of the Clinics :

DIAGNOSIS	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous . . . .	27	18	..	1	3	3	..	..	30	21	..	1	52	
*(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	6	3	19	
(c) Non-tuberculous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	77	10	19	226	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :														131
(a) Definitely tuberculous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*(b) Diagnosis not completed . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Non-tuberculous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	10	5	21	..
C.—Cases written off Register as :—														
(a) Recovered . . . . .	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	6	1	..	8	..
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on Register as tuberculous . . . . .)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	84	23	26	246	..

TABLE XLVI.—Continued.

1. Number of cases on Register on January 1st ..	336	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years.....	10
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" .....	15	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) .....	52
5. Number of attendances at the Clinics (including Contacts) .....	678	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December .....	..
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal .....	25	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ..	142
(b) Other .....	167		33
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes of patients .....	1014	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ..	110
		(b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Clinic work .....	562
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	1	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Register on December 31st .....	105

\* i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st Dec. (see Memo. 37/T (Revised), p.10, Sec. II, Note 4).

TABLE XLVII.

(B) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions approved for the Treatment of Tuberculosis

		<i>In Institutions on Jan. 1st (1)</i>	<i>Admitted during the year (2)</i>	<i>Discharged during the year (3)</i>	<i>Died in the Institutions (4)</i>	<i>In Institutions on Dec. 31st (5)</i>
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	..	4	2	..	2
	Adult females	1	2	2	..	1
	Children	2	8	3	..	7
	<i>Total</i>	3	14	7	..	10
		16	31	22	8	17
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuber- culosis	Adult males	9	11	11	3	6
	Adult females	2	2	3	..	1
	Children	27	44	36	11	24
	<i>Total</i>	2	3	3	..	2
		3	4	6	..	1
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuber- culosis	Adult males	..	..	..	..	..
	Adult females	5	7	9	..	3
	Children	35	65	52	11	37
	<i>Total</i>	35	65	52	11	37
		35	65	52	11	37

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TABLE XLVII.—Continued.

(C) Return showing the result of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

Diagnosis on Discharge from Observation	Pulmonary Cases										Non-Pulmonary Cases						Totals							
	Sanatorium					Hospital																		
	Stay under 4 weeks		Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks		Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks		Stay over 4 weeks											
	M	F	Ch	M	W	Ch	M	W	Ch	M	W	Ch	M	W	Ch									
	134																							
Tuberculous . . . .	1					1										1				2	2	3		
Non-Tuberculous..						1								1	1					1	1			
Doubtful .....																								1
Totals . . . . .	1																							

TABLE XLVIII.

(D) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

## SANATORIUM—(PULMONARY CASES)

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Grand Totals				
		Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months				Totals			
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch		M	F	Ch	
Class T.B. minus	Quiescent . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	Not quiescent . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class T.B. plus plus Group II	Quiescent . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2

## HOSPITAL (PULMONARY CASES)

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Grand Totals
		Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Totals
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	
Class T.B. minus	Quiescent . . . . .													
	Not quiescent . .	2						1			1		4	4
	Died in Institution													
Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent . . . . .													
	Not quiescent . .							1				1		1
	Died in Institution													
Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent . . . . .													
	Not quiescent . .					2		2				2	1	5
	Died in Institution													
Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent . . . . .													
	Not quiescent . .	2						1			1	3	1	4
	Died in Institution	2			1	2		3			1	6	3	9
Totals (Pulmonary) . . . . .		6			1	4		8			1	2	1	23

TABLE L.

(E) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

## HOSPITAL (NON-PULMONARY CASES)

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution									Grand Totals
		Under* 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			Totals
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	
Bones and joints	Quiescent . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ch
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
	Died in Institution	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Abdominal	Quiescent . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



(E) return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

# HOSPITAL (NON-PULMONARY CASES)

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Grand Totals	
		Under* 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months				Totals
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch		
Other Organs	Quiescent . . . . .		2											2	138
	Not quiescent ..		1											1	
	Died in Institution														
Peripheral glands	Quiescent . . . . .														
	Not quiescent ..														
	Died in Institution														
Totals (Non-Pulmonary) . . . . .		1	4					1	1					2	7
														5	

\*Note : Patients whose stay in residential institutions has not exceeded 28 days are no longer included in Tables XLVIII—L.

## LIST OF DISPENSARIES

## MERIONETHSHIRE AREA

Dr. M. I. Jackson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Clinic,  
Llanfair Rd., Newtown.  
Montgomeryshire.

Telephone : Newtown 85.  
Machynlleth 24 (Hospital)  
,, 45 (House).

(to which all communications should be addressed)

## TIME-TABLE

Towyn	2.15 p.m. at Council Offices.	4th Wednesday in the month.
Barmouth	10.30 a.m. at Christ Church Offices (off Beach Road).	2nd Monday in the month.
Dolgelley.	1.30 p.m. at the Hospital	2nd and 4th Monday in month.
Bala	2.15 p.m. at Frondeg, Ffrydan Road.	2nd Thursday in the month.
Corwen	11.45 p.m. at Mrs. Peake, Woodbank, Corwen.	2nd Thursday in the month.
Blaenau Festiniog	11 a.m., The Clinic, Wynn Rd., Blaenau Festiniog	1st and 3rd Thursday. 2nd & 4th Friday in the month.
Penrhyndeudraeth	2.15 p.m. at Gest View.	1st Thursday in the month
Machynlleth	Tuberculosis Hospital	Every Wednesday morning or by appointment.

All other places by Doctors' appointments.

Requests for Domiciliary visits (with names and addresses of patients) and for Consultation promptly attended to upon receipt of letter or telephonic message.

## TUBERCULOSIS

The question of the administration of schemes of treatment of Tuberculosis has loomed large in the work of Local Authorities in Wales for the past few months owing, principally, to the fact that the Minister of Health had set up a Committee of Enquiry to consider the Anti-Tuberculosis measures taken by the Local Authorities in the Principality. As far as Merionethshire is concerned the evidence submitted by the County Council together with the Supplementary evidence of the School Medical Officer will be found as an Appendix at the end of this report.

The death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis for 1937 is higher than it has been for years but the effect of small figures must be borne in mind. Speaking generally it is always preferable to use a 10 years' mean rate. A table, No. LI, has been prepared to show the mean death rate for the last 10 year period in the County and in each of the Sanitary Districts. In Cols. 5 & 7 will be found the rate for both sexes. It will be seen that in the Urban Districts the highest rate is in Festiniog and in the Rural Districts in Deudraeth.

The death rate for males is higher in Festiniog Urban District than a similar rate in any other part of the County. The male death rates in Deudraeth and Dolgelley Rural Districts approximate closely to the average for the whole County, but are higher than the rate for the County less Festiniog.

The total male death rate for the Festiniog Urban District is exactly twice the rate for the County less Festiniog.

Amongst the females the death rates in Bala Urban, Deudraeth Rural, Dolgelley Rural and Penllyn Rural are higher than the mean for the whole County. The reason for the high female death rate in Bala Urban and Penllyn Rural Districts, these two areas being practically one and the same, should be investigated. The reason is not very apparent and enquiry into this might throw light on problems in other areas.

In order to make a graph for the Committee of Enquiry into Anti-Tuberculosis Services in Wales, it was necessary to group the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for five 5-year periods from 1911 to 1935, and a Table LII, is set out giving in some detail the numbers of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the mean annual death rate per 1,000 of population with the percentage of the deaths in the quinquennial period 1911-1915. This has been worked out for the whole County, Festiniog Urban District, and the County less Festiniog Urban District.

It will be seen at the end of the table that the reduction for the whole County in the males is 45%, for the County less Festiniog Urban District 54%, and for the Festiniog Urban District 21% of the deaths 1911-1915.

The reduction in the female death rate for the whole County is not as large being only 22% and practically the same condition prevails in the County, in the County less Festiniog, and in Festiniog Urban District.

The investigation was carried a step further by analysing the deaths according to the "age at death." These tables only contain 8 years and it will be seen that the highest death rate is in the age group 55-65 in males. In females the highest age group is 15-25, the age group in which it has remained for many years though the group 25-35 also is heavy. This is true for the females not only in the County but in Festiniog Urban District and the County less Festiniog.

Looking at the deaths of males, the rates seem to be progressive in Festiniog in accordance with the age group, the highest death rate being in the group 55-65.

The same statements appear to hold good in the number of notifications of new cases. These have also been examined in age groups for the same years and will be found in Table LIII.

The statistics for Festiniog Urban have been taken from the annual reports of the Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE LI.

*Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1928-37  
with rates per 1,000 per annum, total and for Males and Females.*

<i>Cols. 1</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>Numbers of deaths 10 yrs.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 per annum</i>	<i>Numbers of deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 males per annum</i>	<i>Numbers of deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Females per annum</i>
	2	3	4	5	6	7
County .....	500	1.188	273	1.304	227	1.020
Total Urban Districts ..	254	1.366	154	1.673	100	0.989
Total Rural Districts ..	246	1.048	119	1.013	127	1.046
<b>Urban Districts :</b>						
Bala .....	14	0.950	5	0.726	9	1.166
Barmouth .....	20	0.915	8	0.666	12	0.830
Dolgelley .....	23	0.968	10	0.948	13	1.033
Festiniog .....	169	1.897	117	2.592	52	1.139
Towyn .....	28	0.764	14	0.813	14	0.673
<b>Rural Districts :—</b>						
Deudraeth .....	91	1.266	47	1.286	44	1.166
Dolgelley .....	88	1.135	43	1.155	45	1.112
Edeyrnion .....	27	0.583	13	0.552	14	0.590
Penllyn .....	38	1.078	15	0.813	23	1.311
Pennal C.P. ....	2	0.052	1	0.546	1	0.505

## TABLE LII.

1911-1935

*in Quinquennial Periods*

## DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

	Whole County		County less U.D. Festiniog		Festiniog U.D.	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
<b>1911-1915 :</b>						
Number of deaths from P.T. . .	206	149	151	122	55	27
Mean annual death rate per 1,000 . . . . .	1.889	1.204	1.778	1.291	2.289	1.109
% of 1911-1915 death rate . . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>1916-1920 :</b>						
Number of deaths from P.T. . . . .	174	163	121	128	53	35
Mean annual death rate per 1,000 . . . . .	1.625	1.364	1.424	1.318	2.397	1.560
% of 1911-1915 death rate . . . .	86	113	80	102	105	141
<b>1921-1925 :</b>						
Number of deaths from P.T. . . . .	153	129	110	106	43	23
Mean annual death rate per 1,000 . . . . .	1.455	1.073	1.295	1.062	2.130	1.121
% of 1911-1915 death rate . . . .	77	89	73	82	93	101
<b>1926-1930 :</b>						
Number of deaths from P.T. . . . .	144	103	91	86	53	17
Mean annual death rate per 1,000 . . . . .	1.373	0.889	1.089	0.914	2.479	0.785
% of 1911-1915 death rate . . . .	73	74	61	71	108	71
<b>1931-1935 :</b>						
Number of deaths from P.T. . . . .	108	104	67	84	41	20
Mean annual death rate per 1,000 . . . . .	1.032	0.934	0.816	0.949	1.816	0.876
% of 1911-1915 death rate . . . .	55	78	46	74	79	80



TABLE LIII.—PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Deaths and notifications 1930-1937 (8 years) in age groups with rates of notifications and deaths stated at rates per 1,000 living in each age group (age groups Census, 1931)

Age groups	MALES									FEMALES								
	Whole County			County less Festiniog U.D.			Urban District, Festiniog			Whole County			County less Festiniog U.D.			Urban District, Festiniog		
	Deaths from P.T.		Rate per 1,000 per annum at each age group	Deaths from P.T.		Rate per 1,000 per annum at each age group	Deaths from P.T.		Rate per 1,000 per annum at each age group	Deaths from P.T.		Rate per 1,000 per annum at each age group	Deaths from P.T.		Rate per 1,000 per annum at each age group	Deaths from P.T.		Rate per 1,000 per annum at each age group
	Notifica- tions Pul. Tub. Rate per 1,000 p.a. at each age group	Number		Notifica- tions Pul. Tub. Rate per 1,000 p.a. at each age group	Number		Notifica- tions Pul. Tub. Rate per 1,000 p.a. at each age group	Numbers		Notifica- tions Pul. Tub. Rate per 1,000 p.a. at each age group	Number		Notifica- tions Pul. Tub. Rate per 1,000 p.a. at each age group	Number		Notifica- tions Pul. Tub. Rate per 1,000 p.a. at each age group	Numbers	
Col.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0-1	..	1	0.387	..	1	0.498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.079	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-15	0.356	3	0.107	0.289	3	0.136	0.259	..	..	0.495	10	0.364	0.303	8	0.378	1.144	2	0.318
15-25	2.333	27	0.962	1.422	21	0.957	2.999	6	0.978	2.642	46	1.831	2.602	39	1.922	2.805	7	1.444
25-35	2.847	35	1.498	1.951	26	1.379	3.357	9	1.573	2.097	46	1.723	2.242	37	1.757	1.558	9	1.593
35-45	1.813	32	1.527	1.108	19	1.145	2.752	13	2.982	1.276	24	1.007	1.010	17	0.894	2.326	7	1.454
45-55	1.813	25	1.225	0.978	9	0.579	2.956	16	3.284	0.736	12	0.502	0.638	11	0.585	1.099	1	0.196
55-65	3.276	50	2.777	1.788	26	1.816	5.857	24	6.508	0.662	10	0.517	0.559	6	0.381	1.119	4	1.118
65 and upwards	1.384	22	1.523	0.122	2	0.152	6.513	20	9.579	0.587	12	0.629	0.614	10	0.640	0.474	2	0.592





A statistical analysis has been made of the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of the males occupied in "mining and quarrying" and those employed in "all other occupations."

The detailed steps of the work will be found in Table LIV. which is self explanatory.

A word of caution is necessary. When comparing the figures for the several areas regard must be had to the percentage employed in each area in "Mining and quarrying." These are stated.

It must also be remembered that these rates are not absolute. They are based on the 1931 Census, the latest figures of persons employed available, and though in the County Census figures the workers are differentiated as to their special occupations, this is not supplied for the individual districts so that the total "those employed in mining and quarrying III" has had to be used.

Table LV. gives the numbers employed and Cols. 4, 5 and 6, of the table give the number of male deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for ten years. Similarly Col. 7 for "other occupations." The total deaths of "occupied males" from Tuberculosis will be found in Col. 8.

Reading these tables one can not resist the conclusion that in some way or another the workers in "mining and quarrying" are less resistant to tuberculosis than those employed in "other occupations." This is true of every area in the County where men are engaged in these occupations and particularly so in adult life, the very opposite of the deaths among "occupied females."

TABLE LIV.

*County :*

TOTAL MALES EMPLOYED, 14 years and upwards (1931) .....	14,307
Total DEATHS from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in males 14 and upwards (10 years) .....	237
MEAN ANNUAL death Rate per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among " all employed males " .....	1.657
Number employed 14 and upwards in " mining and quarrying " .....	1,925
TOTAL DEATHS from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in males " mining and quarrying " .....	106
Mean annual death rate per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis " mining and quarrying " .....	5.506
Mean annual death rate per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis " all other occupations " .....	1.082
Number of males in " mining and quarrying " is 13.46% of total employed males.	

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Deaths among " miners and quarriers " in the years 1928-37 were registered in the following areas :—

*Dolgelley Urban, Festiniog Urban, Deudraeth Rural, Edeyrnion Rural and Pennal C.P.:*

Numbers in these districts employed in " all occupations " .....	10,632
Numbers in these districts employed in " mining and quarrying " .....	1,843
Total male deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in these areas 14 and upwards .....	202
Total male deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in these areas 14 and upwards " mining and quarrying " ....	105
Mean annual death rate per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis " all employed males " .....	1.900
Mean annual death rate per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis " mining and quarrying " .....	5.697
Mean annual death rate per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis " all other occupations " .....	1.104
Number of males in " mining and quarrying " is 17.34% of total employed males.	

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*Festiniog Urban :*

Numbers employed in "all occupations" .....	3,124
"      "      "      " mining and quarrying " .....	1,087
"      employed in "other occupations" .....	2,037
TOTAL DEATHS Pulmonary Tuberculosis among "all employed males" .....	103
TOTAL DEATHS Pulmonary Tuberculosis among "mining and quarrying" .....	74
TOTAL DEATHS Pulmonary Tuberculosis among "all other occupations" .....	29
Mean Annual Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among "all employed males" .....	3.297
Mean Annual Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among "mining and quarrying" .....	6.808
Mean Annual Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among "all other occupations" .....	1.325
Number of males in "mining and quarrying" is 34.79% of total employed males.	

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*Deudraeth Rural :*

Numbers employed in "all occupations" .....	2,490
"      "      "      " mining and quarrying " .....	314
"      employed in "other occupations" .....	2,176
Total death Pulmonary Tuberculosis among "all employed males" .....	39
Total death Pulmonary Tuberculosis among "mining and quarrying" .....	19
Total death Pulmonary Tuberculosis among "all other occupations" .....	20
Mean Annual Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among "employed males" .....	1.565
Mean Annual Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among "mining and quarrying" .....	6.051
Mean Annual Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among "other occupations" .....	0.919
Number of males in "mining and quarrying" is 12.61% of total employed males.	

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*Dolgelley Rural :*

Numbers employed in " all occupations " .....	2,576
"      "      "      " mining and quarrying " .....	222
"      employed in " all other occupations " .....	2,354
Total deaths Pulmonary Tuberculosis among " all employed males " (10 years) .....	38
Total deaths Pulmonary Tuberculosis among " mining and quarrying " (10 years) .....	6
Total deaths Pulmonary Tuberculosis among " all other occupations " (10 years) .....	311
Mean Annual Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among " all employed males " .....	1.475
Mean Annual Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among " mining and quarrying " .....	2.704
Mean Annual Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among " all other occupations " .....	1.317
Number of Males in " mining and quarrying " is 8.61% of total employed males.	

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*Edeyrnion Rural :*

Numbers employed in " all occupations " .....	1,632
"      "      "      " mining and quarrying " .....	213
"      "      "      in " all other occupations " .....	1419
Total deaths Pulmonary Tuberculosis among " all employed males " (10 years) .....	11
Total deaths Pulmonary Tuberculosis among " mining and quarrying " (10 years) .....	4
Total deaths Pulmonary Tuberculosis among " all other occupations " (10 years) .....	7
Mean Annual Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among " all employed males " .....	0.674
Mean Annual Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among " mining and quarrying " .....	1.877
Mean Annual Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among " all other occupations " .....	0.493
Number of Males in " mining and quarrying " is 13.05% of total employed Males.	

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TABLE LV.

Showing number of occupied males 14 years and over Census 1931, and

Male deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1928-1937. Males returned as workers in and around slate quarries, workers in quarrying and mining not specified and workers in stone quarries.

	<i>Total Males occupied 14 years of age and upwards Census 1931</i>		<i>Male Deaths from Pul- monary Tuberculosis 1928-1937</i>				
	<i>Total</i>	<i>In mining and Quarrying</i>	<i>Workers in and around slate quarries</i>	<i>Other workers in mining and quarrying</i>	<i>Workers in Stone Quarries</i>	<i>Workers in all other occupations</i>	<i>Total Males occupied</i>
<i>Col. 1</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
County of Merioneth . . . .	14,307	1,925	90	11	5	131	237
Total Urban Districts : . .	6,188	1,147	67	7	1	62	137
Total Rural Districts . .	8,119	778	23	4	4	69	100
Urban Districts:							
Bala . . . . .	442	9	..	..	..	5	5
Barmouth . . . .	854	15	..	..	..	7	7
Dolgelley . . . .	684	5	1	..	..	9	10
Festiniog . . . .	3,124	1,087	66	1	1	35	103
Towyn . . . . .	1,084	31	..	..	..	12	12
Rural Districts:							
Deudraeth . . . .	2,490	314	16	..	3	20	39
Dolgelley . . . .	2,576	222	4	2	..	32	38
Edeyrnion . . . .	1,632	213	3	..	1	7	11
Penllyn . . . . .	1,295	27	..	1	..	10	11
Pennal C.P. . . .	126	2	..	1	..	..	1



The conclusions with regard to deaths from Tuberculosis which can be drawn from this statistical survey, are :—

1. That the death rate for both sexes for the last quarter of a century is high compared with that of England and Wales.
2. That the death rate stated in terms of the 1911–1915 deaths show a decrease both in males and females for the County as a whole and for the two areas in the table.
3. That the male death rate in Festiniog Urban and in Deudraeth and Dolgelley Rural areas are consistently high.
4. That the female death rates in the Urban districts of Bala, Dolgelley and Festiniog, and in the Rural districts of Deudraeth, Dolgelley and Penllyn are higher than the mean of the rate for the County.
5. That the death rates of males employed in the occupation classified “workers in and around quarries and mines” are definitely higher than the male death rates in “all other occupations.”

#### TABLE LVI.

That statistics relating to cattle examined under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, are as under :—

Number of Cattle examined Jan. 1st–Dec. 31st, 1937	99
Number found to be tuberculous	86
Number not affected	13
Number destroyed	86
Amount of compensation paid	£440 15 0
Fees paid to Veterinary Officers	£207 18 4
Percentage of cattle found to be tuberculous as a result of duties under the 1925 Order	86.7

#### WELFARE OF THE BLIND

The obligation of the County Council under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, for making arrangements for the Welfare of Blind Persons has been delegated to the Education Committee who have appointed a Sub-Committee to deal with the matter.

The training of Blind children and persons is still the responsibility of the Education Committee.



The unemployable Blind Persons naturally form the largest group on the register.

The new Act which came into force on the 1st April, 1938, provides that it shall be the duty of the County Council to make arrangements to promote the welfare of Blind Persons resident in the area and empowers the Council to deal with dependents of Blind Persons, specifies certain sources of income which are to be disregarded and amplifies generally the powers with regard to the welfare of the Blind.

The main Blind Persons Act reduced the age for a certified Blind Person to receive pension from 70 to 50, but the Blind Persons Act, 1938, reduced it to 40.

### TABLE LVII.

#### BLIND PERSONS

Number of cases on the County Register on 31st December, 1937.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Blind Persons .....	52	42	94
Registered Home Workers .....	5	1	6
Pastime Workers .....	8	9	17
Learners .....	3	1	4
In training .....	3	..	3



APPENDIX

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO  
ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES IN WALES

MEMORANDUM

By the

**Merioneth County Council**

*Matters on which the Council's observations  
are particularly invited*

1. The administration of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1930, and particularly of Article II., in the area of the County (County Borough).
2. The extent to which the powers in regard to non-institutional treatment and after-care in Section 173 of the Public Health Act, 1936, are utilised in the County (County Borough).
3. The cost of the anti-tuberculous service to the Authority
  - (a) in respect of local services carried out by the Authority, and
  - (b) in respect of the Authority's contribution to the Association, as compared with the cost of public health services generally.
4. Particulars, for the area of the Authority, as to—
  - (a) Population.
  - (b) Rateable value.
  - (c) Estimated product of a penny rate.
  - (d) Level of rates.
  - (e) Number of new houses erected since 1918.\*
  - (f) Number of houses reconditioned since 1918.\*
  - (g) Number of houses condemned since 1918.\*
  - (h) How far adequate water supplies have been provided by the local authorities or otherwise.
  - (i) How far the local authorities have made provision for proper disposal of sewage.

\* County Boroughs only.
5. The Council's views on the deferred items in the Association's estimates for the Third Fixed Grant Period, viz.—
  - (a) Intensive domiciliary examination of patients and contacts.
  - (b) Investigation and statistical staff.
  - (c) Provision of a new hospital at Swansea.
  - (d) Research laboratory—new premises.
  - (e) Miscellaneous capital expenditure.
  - (f) Provision for nucleus of one Village Settlement.
  - (g) Provision for after-care work on a national basis.

*Anti Tuberculosis Services in Wales*  
*Preamble to Memorandum*

In presenting a Memorandum giving replies as far as possible to the questions asked by the Committee of Enquiry we are aware that Wales is spending more money on Tuberculosis Services than England. In 1919 the Tuberculosis Death rate was about the same in both countries, but since that date the rate in England has been lower than in Wales. The Tuberculosis Services in England are a part of the general Health Services.

The position is not clear in the minds of many people where the duties of the Local Authorities and those of the Welsh National Memorial Association begin and end.

The remedy appears to be that the several Local Sanitary Authorities and County Councils should resume their direct responsibility for all local services, and for a certainty in the smaller counties, contract with the Welsh National Memorial Association for all forms of Institutional and Clinical treatment. The position so far as the public is concerned would be considered clarified.

*The administration of the Public Health (Tuberculosis)*  
*Regulations, 1930*

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives the number of notified cases and the number of cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer otherwise than by formal notification.

The sources of this latter information are the death returns, post mortem notifications and transfers from other areas.

Year	Pulmonary Tuberculosis				Non. Pulmonary Tuberculosis			
	Formal Notification		Supplemental Notification		Formal Notification		Supplemental Notification	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1927	44	46	6	1	8	7	1	2
1928	40	41	2	..	3	12	2	2
1929	37	33	3	1	2	13	..	..
1930	39	43	6	4	24	16	1	1
1931	36	33	3	2	9	7	..	1
1932	38	39	4	..	9	14	..	1
1933	18	30	..	..	5	8	..	2
1934	37	25	1	3	8	6	1	..
1935	38	29	2	..	5	8	..	..
1936	42	25	1	..	7	8	2	..

As will be seen in the decennium 1927-36 there were 28 Male Pulmonary cases not notified and 11 females, and of non-pulmonary—7 males and 9 females.

An investigation of the un-notified cases was made and the results are embodied in the following table.

	<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Died in Institutions outside the County . . . .	5	3	1	2
Notified outside the County but resident here . . . . .	..	2	1	..
Not Notified. Died in County . . . . .	20	6	3	6
Coroners' certificate Silicosis . . . . .	1	..	..	..
Previously notified, but taken off register . . . .	1	..	..	..
Notified in another Sanitary District . . . . .	1	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	28	11	5	8

### DIED IN INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE COUNTY

Of the 11 cases in Institutions outside the County, 6 died in the North Wales Mental Hospital, the other 5 in Institutions in Liverpool, London, Wrexham and South Wales.

### DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE COUNTY

#### *Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases :*

31 cases died in the County and were not notified during life in the 10 year period.

A letter was sent at the time to each doctor who had certified the cause of death.



On enquiry, the following were among the reasons stated :—

*Males :*

1. " Medical Practitioner did not receive result of sputum."
2. " Tuberculosis Officer informed Medical Practitioner that case was already on Register, therefore he did not notify."
3. " Medical Practitioner under impression he had notified case."
4. " Case notified in another Sanitary Area—not transferred."
5. " Sputum sent away—result received day after death."
6. " Only consulted during last week of life."
7. " Attended 10 days before death. Patient had two attacks severe Haemoptysis and died before the opinion of the Tuberculosis Officer could be obtained."
8. " Developed Tuberculosis while in a Liverpool Hospital."
9. " Case of silicosis with tuberculosis—Coroner's certificate."
10. " Case had been notified once, but removed from register and not notified the second time."
11. " Notified in another district not transferred."

12 cases no replies.

*Females :*

1. " Only attended patient short time before death. She had been ill for many years."
2. " Medical Practitioner understood other Doctor had been in attendance and imagined the case had been notified."

2 cases were notified outside the County and notification not transferred.

4 cases—no replies.

*Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases :**Males :*

One case notified outside the County and notification not transferred.

3 cases—no replies.

*Females :*

1. "Saw patient first time two days before death. From history the Medical Practitioner gathered she had been ill 15 years and that at one time there had been abscesses that were evidently Tuberculous. "'

2. "Under the Medical Practitioner's care for a short period before death. Diagnosis two days before death after consultation"

4 cases—no replies.

*Generally :*

A copy of every notification coming to the knowledge of the County Medical Officer is given to the Tuberculosis Officer, and, similarly with regard to deaths from Tuberculosis.

At the close of the calendar year a comparison of the register of cases kept by the Tuberculosis Officer and the register maintained by the County Medical Officer is made.

It will thus be seen that the most complete co-operation exists between the Department of the County Medical Officer and the Tuberculosis Officer.

*Article II. of the Regulations*

A letter was addressed to the District Medical Officer of Health or each of the Local Sanitary Districts in the County asking for specific replies as to what steps were taken under this article of the Regulations.

The replies are given as received from each District Medical Officer of Health.

*Bala Urban and Penllyn Rural Districts :*

“ I have in the past on receipt of a tuberculosis notification—

“ 1. visited the house of the patient giving suitable instructions for preventing dissemination.

“ 2. immediately referred the case to the Tuberculosis Officer.

“ 3. If the case was removed to an Institution had the premises disinfected wherever this was considered advisable, and always after death.”

*Barmouth Urban District :*

“ The requirements of the Tuberculosis Regulations, Article II, are carried out by me in this area.

“ The disinfection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.”

*Dolgelley Urban and Rural Districts :*

“ I beg to state that the Sanitary Inspector disinfects as soon as possible after the removal of the patient to Sanatorium—and also as soon as possible after the funeral in the event of the death of the patient. Contaminated clothing, etc., are burnt and the family compensated according to the estimated value of the clothing destroyed.”

*Festiniog Urban District :*

“ I investigate the source of infection personally and do everything possible to deal with all cases notified by me and the cases amongst my patients notified by Dr. Davies, the Tuberculosis Officer. I also discuss the source of infection with the doctors concerned in the other cases. Most of the quarrymen notified are personally known to me whether patients of mine or not. We advise the householders to be careful once the house is infected and the cases are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for further action.”

*Towyn Urban District :*

“ Art. II. of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930 is administered in strict accordance with sub-sections 1 and 2.”

*Deudraeth Rural District :*

“ On receipt of a Notification—

“ 1. I transmit a copy to the Tuberculosis Physician  
 “ who takes up the matter with the family Medical  
 “ Attendant and consults with him as to the best  
 “ available means of isolation, if not at a Sanatorium  
 “ (as would be preferable) then at the patient's own home  
 “ (within the house or in a shelter in the grounds).

“ 2. I send a copy of an Enquiry Form to the Sani-  
 “ tary Inspector (there are 10 of them in an Area of  
 “ 310,889 Acres and 70,723 population).

“ This Enquiry Form until quite recently was termed  
 “ Form T (1) Wales and had printed at the front the  
 “ words :—

“ Signed (.....Health Visitor.

“ Either the pressure of other work or the feeling  
 “ they should not be called upon to do the work of a  
 “ (Female) Health Visitor, the response of the Sanitary  
 “ Inspectors in connection with these Forms has not  
 “ been encouraging.

“ In this connection I would recall the opinion of the  
 “ late Dr. Parry Edwards.

“ In his Annual Report for 1935, he stated that some  
 “ of the Patients (and family) objected to the visits paid  
 “ to homes of the existing class of Sanitary Officer on  
 “ account of the publicity it caused. The work (he  
 “ said) could be efficiently (and secretly) performed by  
 “ an experienced Female Health Visitor, whose work  
 “ did not need to be wholly confined to Tuberculosis work.

“ Her report could be submitted to the Sanitary  
 “ Authority (through its officers) and the Tuberculosis  
 “ Physician. The greatest tact and sympathy (he  
 “ added) should be exercised and discretion practised  
 “ in the selection of cases.

“ 3. Not only after Death from Tuberculosis, but  
 “ after the departure of a patient to a Sanatorium the  
 “ Sanitary Officer, at my request, disinfects the bedroom  
 “ and contents.”

*Edeyrnion Rural District :*

“ All possible measures to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis are taken and carried out in the Edeyrnion District.”

*Pennal Civil Parish (Machynlleth Rural District) :*

“ The district is singularly free from Tuberculosis.  
 “ During the past five years I have not received a single notification, nor is there a case from the parish on the Register of cases notified.”

(2) *Care and After-care of Patients.* Section 173 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The Association has in past years done some after-care work in this County and the County Council has done some training of Tuberculous cases.

The matter has been carefully considered and the view is that after-care being a socio-medical question can be done better in small easily-handled areas than on a national basis, and it is suggested that a County is an appropriate area.

This in a small area would probably not require extra staff. Use could be made of the present whole time staff doctors, Health Visitors and School Nurses.

On consideration of the letter of the Welsh Board of Health of the 29th April, 1937, the 6th paragraph—After-care—the County Council resolved :—

- (a) That a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider the questions of after-care and the provision of a Village Settlement.
- (b) Personnel of Committee.
- (c) That in order to afford ample opportunity to the constituent authorities to consider the Estimates of the Association, the latter be asked to submit their sketch estimates at least twelve months before the commencement of each grant period, in those cases where the estimates involve an increase on the expenditure for the previous year.

This Committee has not been called together in view of the appointment by the Minister of Health of the Committee of Enquiry. The Committee is prepared to proceed with the reference as soon as a decision is made by the Minister.

A good deal of after-care training of patients is being done now by the County Council.

The following cases illustrate this.

A boy with Tuberculosis of the knee was discharged by the Welsh National Memorial Association as cured, that is, they could not do anything more for the case, but the problem of the livelihood of the boy still remained and the County Council with the help of the Voluntary Association and friends paid for the training of this boy at a special Training School, and we are glad to say this boy is now teaching in a residential school for feeble minded persons and children.

Another case of disease of the spine was sent for training for three years, and a situation found for him in Leamington. Only this morning a letter of gratitude for this benefit was received from the parents.

A similar case is now under consideration for further training, having been referred to us by the Tuberculosis Officer. That this type of duty can be carried out locally is proved by the fact that we have a most efficient Voluntary Orthopaedic Association in force in the County.



Paragraph 3(a) (b). The cost of anti-tuberculosis Service, etc.

# WELSH NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

## ESTIMATES FOR FIVE YEARS (1937-1942) AND ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTIONS OF MERIONETH FOR EACH YEAR

Year	Original Estimate	Merioneth Contributions	Increase on 1936-37	Revised Estimates	Merioneth Contributions	Increase on 1936-37	Adjusted Contributions	Merioneth Contributions	Increase over 1936-37	Amount in Scheme prepared by Ministry of Health	Merioneth Contributions	Increase over 1936-1937
1936-37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3353	..
1937-38	315,085	4915	2.40	311,535	4860	2.32	311,535	4860	2.32	295,000	4631	1.96
1938-39	333,475	5207	2.86	326,725	5097	2.66	327,025	5102	2.67	301,000	4695	2.06
1939-40	355,075	5539	3.36	335,225	5230	2.87	336,725	5302	3.00	303,000	4726	2.11
1940-41	377,400	5887	3.89	352,150	5495	3.28	354,450	5529	3.35	305,000	4758	2.16
1941-42	380,850	5941	3.96	354,250	5526	3.35	356,750	5564	3.55	305,000	4758	2.16



*Percent-  
age of  
Public  
Health  
Services*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cost (a) Local Services carried by the Council, 1936-37.....						
Cost (b) Contribution to Welsh National Memorial Association for 1936-37.....				3,690	0	0
39.05						
Cost (c) Public Health in 1936-37						
Venereal Diseases.....	247	10	2			
Food and Drugs .....	19	10	4			
Poisons and Pharmacy .....	25	0	6			
River Pollution .....	11	10	0			
Milk and Dairies .....	68	11	5			
Vaccination .....	129	3	10			
Salaries and office expenses of Medical Department and Health Offices of Minor Authorities .....	1,265	2	5			
Maternity and Child Welfare .....	1,046	13	4			
Orthopaedic Treatment ....	230	17	0			
Grants to Nursing Associations .....	405	2	10			
36.49				3,449	1	10
Cost (d) Medical Inspection and Treatment .....	3,127	4	6			
Less Grant .....	1,563	12	3			
16.55				1,563	12	3
Cost (e) Midwifery Scheme for 1937-38 .....	1,500	0	0			
Less expected Grant .....	750	0	0			
7.91				750	0	0
00.00						
Net Cost to Rates ....				£9,450	14	1

## 4a. POPULATION

	<i>Census 1931*</i>	<i>Estimated 1936 (Registrar General)</i>
Administrative County .....	43,201	.. 41,030
Total Urban Districts .....	19,298	.. 18,390
Total Rural Districts .....	23,903	.. 22,640
<b>Urban Districts :</b>		
Bala .....	1,460	.. 1,479
Barmouth .....	2,645	.. 2,249
Dolgelley .....	2,313	.. 2,454
Festiniog .....	9,078	.. 8,707
Towyn .....	3,802	.. 3,501
<b>Rural Districts :</b>		
Deudraeth .....	7,429	.. 7,141
Dolgelley .....	7,768	.. 7,325
Edeyrnion .....	4,724	.. 4,454
Penllyn .....	3,601	.. 3,357
Pennal C.P. ....	381	.. 368

\* The population is given for the Sanitary Districts as constituted 30 June, 1935, as the result of the operation of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The population has decreased some 7,800 since 1901.

4b. *Rateable Value*—£167,162.

4c. *Estimated product of a penny rate*—£642.

## 4d. Level Rates.

Statement Showing (a) Gross Rate levied for last 7 years.

(b) Net Rate           "           "           "

(c) Contribution to the Association.

(d) Rate in the £ of contribution.

Year	Product of Penny rate	Gross Rate for all Purposes	Net Rate for all Purposes	Contribution to the Welsh National Memorial	Rate in the £ for Tuberculosis
	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	d.
1931-2	559	21 8	12 8	2999	5.37
1932-3	512	20 6	11 3	2999	5.85
1933-4	561	19 7	10 7	3098	5.52
1934-5	564	19 4	10 4	3340	5.92
1935-6	620	18 6½	10 4	3433	5.52
1936-7	642	18 3	10 4	3353	5.22
1937-8	650	19 0	10 7	4489	6.90
Average	585	19 6.2	10 10.3	3387.3	5.75

## WATER SUPPLIES

The Local Sanitary Authorities have provided water supplies in all the towns and most of the villages except Dolgelley, Penrhyn-deudraeth, Fairbourne, which are supplied by private companies. Penmaenpool is supplied privately by the owner of Penmaen state.

The Urban Areas of—

Bala, Barmouth, Festiniog, Towyn (Towyn, Aberdovey & Brynecrug) are well supplied and the supply is owned and managed by the Authority.

In the Rural Areas—

Deudraeth Council has been active and public supplies are available in Bronaber, Garreg, Gellilydan, Harlech, Llanbedr, Llanfair, Rhyd, Talsarnau, Ynys and Trawsfynydd.

In the Dolgelley Rural District public supplies are available at Abergynolwyn, Aberllefeni, Bontddu, Brithdir, Corris, Dyffryn, Llanegryn, Llanymawddwy, Llwyngwrl, Taicynhaeaf, Talybont.

The hamlets of Rhoslefain and Llanfachreth need a supply, as do Llanclltyd, Ganllwyd.

In the Edeyrnion Rural District the supply in Carrog is good, but liable to shortage in dry weather.

Corwen supply has been greatly improved.

Cynwyd and Glyndyfrdwy are good.

Melinywig village has a supply from the Birkenhead scheme, and Llandrillo a good supply but liable to shortage in dry weather.

In Penllyn Rural District the position is not so good, but the supply to many villages has been improved—Capel Celyn, Llandderfel, Llawrybettws, Parc, Sarnau, Llanfor.

The schemes for the following are under consideration—Cwm-tirmynach, Llanuwchllyn.

Rhyducha is supplied from the Bala Urban District Council supply.

In Pennal Civil Parish administered by the Machynlleth Rural District Council—

Dyfi Bridge supply from Penmaen Wood.

Pantperthog and Doldderwen—a supply wanted.

Pennal village supply good and owned by the Parish Council.

The County Council has made grants in respect of water supply schemes.

	£
Deudraeth R.D.—Talsarnau .....	700
—Harlech { .....	200
—Llanfair { .....	
Dolgelley R.D.—Taicynhaef .....	50
Edeyrnion R.D.—Corwen .....	200
Penllyn R.D.—Llandderfel .....	175

and has authorised grants for the following schemes now under consideration.

	£
Deudraeth R.D.—Llanbedr .....	150
Penllyn R.D.—Llanuwchllyn .....	175

and also authorised a grant to—

Mallwyd Parish Council of £25 in respect of Aberangell Water Supply.

The Education Committee in order to obtain water for schools offered grants to the Penllyn Rural District Council as under—

	£
Pare .....	150
Sarnau .....	75
Celyn .....	30
Rhosygwalia .....	40
Cwmtirmynach .....	105
Llawrybettws .....	60
<i>Total</i> .....	<hr/> £460 <hr/>

The grants in respect of the first three schemes have been paid, the other schemes are under consideration.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES

*Bala Urban* is not sewered.

*Barmouth Urban* is sewered and discharges into the sea.

*Dolgelley Urban* is sewered and discharges into river—not purified.

*Festiniog Urban*—Treatment schemes except for Tanygrisiau, this is being proceeded with.

*Towyn Urban*—for Towyn and Aberdovey sewered and discharging into sea. Brynerug, Cwrt and Pennal conservancy systems.

As might be expected the Schemes in the Rural Districts do not reach the same perfection but even here much good work has been accomplished in face of many difficulties.

*Deudraeth Rural* :

*Minffordd*—some portion into Penrhyndeudraeth main sewer, the lower portion has its own scheme. Septic tank effluent run into Glaslyn river.

*Penrhyndeudraeth*—just completed a new scheme, and discharging into tidal water by Briwet Bridge.

*Trawsfynydd*—four independent systems ; disposal improved by means of settling tanks and filters.

*Gellilydan*—new drainage scheme.

*Harlech*—by land irrigation.

*Llanfair*—scheme in hand.

*Maentwrog*—unsatisfactory.

*Dolgelley Rural :*

*Fairbourne*—storage and pumping station ; scheme now working and effluent discharged into sea.

*Llwyngwrit*—new scheme working satisfactorily ; discharging into sea.

*Dyffryn*—scheme being prepared.

*Bontddu*—scheme in operation for years ; discharging into tidal waters.

*Corris*—has no scheme.

*Edeyrnion Rural :*

*Corwen*—sewered—discharging into River Dee.

*Carrog*—cesspools and septic tanks.

*Cynwyd, Llandrillo, Glyndyfrdwy and Gwyddelwern*—partly sewered and partly conservancy.

*Penllyn Rural :*

There is no part of this district sewered—all on conservancy system.

## BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

From the years 1933–1936, milk has been extensively examined for Tuberculosis, microscopically, biologically by inoculation into animals. Out of the 370 samples examined, three have been found positive. In the years 1933 and 1934, 166 samples of milk were examined, and none was found positive. There were two positive samples in 1935, and one in 1936.

In addition to this, this year, if any ' cow in Milk ' was killed under the Tuberculosis Order, before the animal was slaughtered the Veterinary Officer took a sample of milk and this was submitted to Biological Tests. One positive case of Tuberculosis



was found in this series, and that in a small model farm where no case of Tuberculosis had been known for 40 years. The farmer is not a milk seller.

It may be of interest here to refer to Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Schemes in the County. There are now three A, B and C areas.

In area A.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number tested</i>	<i>Number of reactors</i>	<i>%</i>
1935 Survey	581	26	4.5
1936     "	540	4	0.7
1937     "	577	3	0.5

*Notes :* Of the 4 reactors in 1936 three were purchased and one home bred.

Of the 3 reactors in 1937 the three were purchased from outside the area after the previous test.

Area B.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number tested</i>	<i>Number of Reactors</i>	<i>%</i>
1935	933	13	1.4

Area C.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number tested</i>	<i>Number of Reactors</i>	<i>%</i>
1937	280	3	1.0

The Council, after considering all the facts, has come to the conclusion that infection by tuberculous milk can not be of common occurrence in this County.

## DEATH RATE

As has been pointed out by Dr. Chalke in his report the death rate from Tuberculosis in the County apart from the Urban District of Festiniog is low, that is speaking generally the agricultural part of the county is low compared with the industrial area.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Mean death rate per annum</i>		
	<i>County</i>	<i>U.D. Festiniog</i>	<i>County less Festiniog</i>
1911-1920	1.61	2.03	1.51
1921-1930	1.22	1.58	0.90
1931-1936	1.00	1.46	0.87



In the Quinquennial period 1931-1935 the death rates in the County were considerably less than in the period 1911-1915.

In the case of Males whole County	the reduction was	45%
Females „ „	„ „	22%
Males Festiniog Urban	„ „	21%
Females „ „	„ „	20%
Males County less Festiniog	„ „	54%
Females „ „ „	„ „	26%

The deaths from Tuberculosis are not now heading the list but Heart Diseases and Cancer are the most frequent causes.

Year	Diseases of the Circulatory system % of total deaths	Cancer % of total deaths	All forms of Tuberculosis % of total deaths
1932	24.15	15.59	9.94
1933	29.3	13.2	7.0
1934	29.34	14.26	6.56
1935	27.8	13.4	6.1
1936	31.0	10.8	6.9

### *Intensive Domiciliary Examination of Patients and Contacts*

#### *Table of Contacts*

Year	Cases examined by Welsh National Memorial Association				Contacts examined by Welsh National Memorial Association		
	Pulmon- ary Tuber - culosis	Surgical Tuber- culosis	Not Tuber- cular	Total	Adults	Child- ren	Total
1932	62	18	119	199	14	34	48
1933	24	10	94	128	18	19	37
1934	39	10	160	209	13	28	41
1935	55	9	163	227	9	6	15
1936	58	12	259	329	13	17	30

The Council is in full agreement with every expression of opinion by the Memorial Association on the importance of this work.

The suggestion is made that there should be very free interchange of findings of examination of all contacts ; the Tuberculosis Officer should send to the County Medical Officer a list with a precis of notes of all school children contacts examined by him. Similarly the School Medical Officer, after examination of children who are known to be contacts, should communicate with the Tuberculosis Officer. That all the columns in the Welsh National Memorial Association Form M.30 should be filled up ; particular reference is made to the Column " Names of Children living in the house, school attended, etc.," so that a complete list of contacts for each school can be made in the County Offices and arrangements made for their medical inspection by the School Medical Officer.

*5b. Investigation and Statistical Staff :*

The Committee is not in a position to offer evidence.

*5c. Provision of a new Hospital at Swansea :*

The cost of this new hospital at £800 a bed is enormous, and it is suggested that beds in less costly buildings be obtained for those cases that require only ordinary nursing and that the existing new buildings equipped at such cost be reserved for cases requiring special methods of treatment.

*5d. Research Laboratory—New Premises :*

The Council is advised that this expenditure is desirable and that new premises should be provided.

*5e. Miscellaneous Capital Expenditure :*

The Committee is not in a position to offer evidence.

## DISINFECTION

The Public Health Acts have placed this duty upon the Local Sanitary Authorities, and the Council is convinced that it should be left to them to carry out. It may be necessary in some places for action to be taken with Sanitary Authorities who may be in default but it is suggested this step should be taken by the County Council or the Minister of Health, but disinfection of houses, etc., is a duty which should not be taken over by a treatment authority which has no statutory powers.

*5f. Provision for nucleus of one Village Settlement :*

With reference to the Provision of Village Settlement the Committee think that this should be left to be further explored.

In this connection it might be mentioned that the migration of families from their own villages is, in our opinion, undesirable.

*5g. Provision for after-care work on National Basis :*

In previous pages of this memorandum the question of after-care is discussed and reference is made to the work locally and nationally.

Here it may be mentioned again that local efforts would cost less in administration and it is admitted in the Memorial minutes that a large part of the sum mentioned for this work would naturally be expended on new administrative staff.

*4e.f.g.*

## HOUSING

Although observations on this matter are not invited by the Committee from County Councils it is felt that this is such an important part of all anti-tuberculosis services that it can not pass un-noticed.

The Council was informed that in Urban Areas in the five years 1932-36 there were 342 houses unfit for human habitation, and in the last 4 years in Rural areas, 312.

The number of houses rendered fit in consequence of action by the Local Authority or its Officers in the same period were 465 in Urban Areas and 160 in Rural Areas.

In the five years 161 new houses have been built.

The County Council has also been active in the administration of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

## HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926 and 1931

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Number of Houses in respect of which a grant was made</i>	<i>Total amount of Grant</i>
		£
1929	1	98
1930	17	1,620
1931	2	200
1932	Nil	Nil
1933	1	50
1934	2	200
1935	6	495
1936	6	520
1937	8	600
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	43	3,783

## SUPPLEMENTARY EVIDENCE

The Chairman of the Committee, at Shrewsbury, at the conclusion of the evidence of the County Medical Officer of Health suggested that, some evidence on the nutrition of children in Urban and Rural Schools might be obtained, together with information as to the diets. He also asked for a statement on the condition of the School buildings. This report is an endeavour to answer the Chairman's questions.

The Schools, in which the enquiry was carried out, were selected by the Secretary of the Education Committee in case of any bias on the part of the Medical Officer.

The Schools representing the Urban population were two urban schools and one urban Industrial school, and representing the Rural population, five Rural Schools and one Rural Industrial School.

The Heights and Weights of the children in a large Urban Council School which is attended by a fair number of children from rural areas in the higher classes have been included in the parts of the report which deal with this question.

The Education Committee readily gave leave to the School Medical Officer to devote his attention to this work.

## NUTRITION

The Classification employed by that of the Board of Education :

A. Excellent.

B. Normal.

C. Slightly subnormal.

D. Bad.

The assessment of nutrition is admittedly a very difficult problem and, frankly, "varies with the views of the medical examiner." It is generally known that no two examiners will agree on the valuation of the assessment of nutrition in any individual case. The practice of the present examiner is to lay perhaps more stress on the clinical picture rather than on "age, height and weight" scales or the "weight for each inch of height" scale, though an attempt has been made to assess the nutrition by each of these scales as well as by the "clinical picture" of each child.

It might be stated here that the general picture of good nutrition is one associated with a well developed body, muscles being firm and hard and not lacking a fair covering of sub-cutaneous fat. The posture gives as good an indication of the state of nutrition as anything else. A child with good nutrition will stand well, erect, with no winged shoulder blades, belly not protruding, and the eyes alert and sparkling, the hair glossy and abundant.

The assessment of the nutrition of the children in this enquiry is based on the standards found in the following three tables :—

## THE NUTRITION AS BASED ON "WEIGHT FOR HEIGHT"

<i>Schools</i>	<i>Class A.</i>		<i>Class B.</i>		<i>Class C.</i>		<i>Class D.</i>	
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>
Urban . . . .	116	21.7	342	64.3	66	12.4	8	1.5
Rural . . . . .	101	22.7	292	65.6	50	11.2	2	0.4
County . . . .	217	22.2	634	64.9	116	11.8	10	1.1



# THE NUTRITION AS BASED ON "AGE, HEIGHT AND WEIGHT" TABLES

(Board of Education Medical Officer's report 1927)

<i>Schools</i>	<i>Class A.</i>		<i>Class B.</i>		<i>Class C.</i>		<i>Class D.</i>	
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>
Urban . . . .	188	35.3	214	40.2	116	21.8	14	2.6
Rural . . . . .	205	46	119	27	114	26	7	1.6
County . . . .	393	40.2	333	34.1	230	23.5	21	2.2

## THE NUTRITION AS BASED ON

"the personal assessment" of the School Medical Officer

<i>Schools</i>	<i>Class A</i>		<i>Class B.</i>		<i>Class C.</i>		<i>Class D.</i>	
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>
Urban . . . .	81	15.0	318	59.8	124	23.3	9	1.7
Rural . . . . .	85	19.1	244	54.8	110	25.0	6	1.3
County . . . .	166	17.0	562	57.5	234	23.9	15	1.5

It will be observed that the first two methods give a higher percentage of children in Classes A and B, and that the second method, taking age into consideration gives a better percentage in Class A.

The "weight for height" standard probably gives a fairer percentage of the subnormal cases (Class C). The subnormality in this class even in the worst cases is not more than 7% less than normal.

In Class C in the School Medical Officer's assessment a child will often be placed in this category because of a degree of anaemia, or some other physical defect.

Class D. These are the definitely malnourished children and are, according to the School Medical Officer's assessment 1.5% of the children, whereas according to the other classifications they vary from 2.2% to 1.1%.

It must be stated here that the figure 1.5% in the present enquiry is smaller than the figure obtained during the Medical Inspection of schools in 1937, but this fact should be remembered that the routine medical inspection consists of children of selected age groups, at 5 years, at 8 years and at 12 years of age.

Tables have been constructed giving the evidence of Heights and Weights of the children.

TABLE TO SHOW THE AVERAGE WEIGHT FOR HEIGHT OF THE CHILDREN

<i>Height in Inches</i>	<i>Average weight</i>		<i>Height in Inches</i>	<i>Average weight</i>	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
40	36.2	38	51	62.7	60.1
41	38.1	41.8	52	67.1	65.0
42	40.3	40.2	53	67.5	67.6
43	43.6	43.2	54	72	71.8
44	44.6	44.0	55	72.5	73.6
45	46.8	46.4	56	79.1	74.0
46	48.8	48.9	57	83.9	81.3
47	51.0	50.3	58	83.2	86.7
48	54.6	52.4	59	91.3	98.3
49	56.6	54.7	60	98.7	94.5
50	59.3	56.4			

TABLE TO SHOW THE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS BY AGE GROUPS

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>URBAN</i>				<i>RURAL</i>			
	<i>Boys</i>		<i>Girls</i>		<i>Boys</i>		<i>Girls</i>	
	<i>Ht.</i>	<i>Wt.</i>	<i>Ht.</i>	<i>Wt.</i>	<i>Ht.</i>	<i>Wt.</i>	<i>Ht.</i>	<i>Wt.</i>
	<i>ins.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ins.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ins.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ins.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
4	38.6	34	40.6	39	39.2	39.6	39	38.5
5	41.3	39.7	40.6	40.2	42.5	40.4	41.2	40.1
6	42.3	43.9	42.7	42	45.3	46	43.4	45.2
7	45.4	46.8	46.0	50.5	46.1	48.2	44.6	46.6
8	47.4	53.0	47.4	51.2	47.8	51.8	50.6	55.5
9	49.6	59	48.5	54.5	50	59.3	50.6	61.5
10	51.6	66.5	51.3	60.6	51.8	64.3	51.5	62.4
11	52.9	69.8	52.3	65.1	53.4	73.5	53	69.5
12	53.9	71.8	55.4	77.7	55.1	76	54.6	80.4
13	55.8	80	58.2	89.7	56.2	80	58.5	89.6
14	59.7	98.3	57.9	89.6	57.5	94	58.8	87.1

THE FOLLOWING TABLE gives the same information but it is compared with the results of a survey of the *whole school population* made in 1908—the first medical report issued by the Merioneth Education Authority, and Tables issued in the report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education in 1927.



TABLE to show Heights and Weights compared with 1908 Survey and a table issued by the Board of Education.

Age Group	BOYS					
	Height			Weight		
	<i>Present Enquiry</i>	<i>1908 Survey</i>	<i>Board of Education</i>	<i>Present Enquiry</i>	<i>1908 Survey</i>	<i>Board of Education</i>
5	41.7	41.2	41.4	39.9	40.1	38.7
6	43.0	43.6	43.0	44.4	44.3	41.3
7	45.6	45.7	45.4	47.1	47.6	45.4
8	47.5	47.4	47.8	52.7	52.8	51.0
9	49.7	50.0	49.2	59.1	57.4	54.8
10	51.7	51.2	51.3	65.6	62.6	59.6
11	53.0	53.1	52.7	70.7	67.3	64.6
12	54.4	54.9	55.0	73.2	73.2	71.6
13	55.9	57.3	56.2	80.6	82.6	76.5
14	58.9	59.7	58.0	89.7	89.7	86.1

Age Group	GIRLS					
	Height			Weight		
	<i>Present Enquiry</i>	<i>1908 Survey</i>	<i>Board of Education</i>	<i>Present Enquiry</i>	<i>1908 Survey</i>	<i>Board of Education</i>
5	40.7	40.9	41.1	40.1	36.2	37.5
6	43.0	42.9	42.8	43.0	42.6	40.1
7	45.3	44.8	45.1	48.0	46.1	44.4
8	47.9	47.6	47.5	51.9	51.1	49.4
9	49.3	49.2	48.9	57.0	55.6	52.6
10	51.4	50.9	51.2	61.1	60.3	59.8
11	52.6	52.6	52.8	66.3	65.3	63.9
12	55	54.4	55.6	78.8	71.4	73.9
13	58	56.8	56.9	89.7	81.1	79.0
14	58.3	57.7	58.9	88.6	84.0	88.2

A further table is given to show the average weights of the children (both sexes) at the several inches of height which are compared with the mean of 10 years' observations in the County and some similar average weights recently published for Accrington in the " Medical Officer " March 26th, 1938.

*Weight for Height Merioneth Children and Others*

<i>Height in Inches</i>	<i>Average Weight at Heights</i>		
	<i>Merioneth</i>		<i>Accrington (" Medical Officer " 26 /3 /38)</i>
	<i>Present Enquiry</i>	<i>Mean of 10 years</i>	
40	37	37.3	37.5
41	40.1	39.1	39
42	40.3	40.7	40.5
43	43.3	42.7	42
44	44.2	44.4	44
45	46.7	46.1	46
46	48.8	48.1	48
47	50.6	50.3	50
48	53.5	52.5	52
49	55.5	55.3	54
50	57.9	57.5	56.5
51	61.5	60.7	59
52	66.1	64.8	62
53	67.6	67.1	65
54	71.8	69.8	68.5
55	73.9	73.2	72
56	77.2	76.5	76
57	82.6	79.6	80
58	85.5	83.5	84
59	95	87.5	88
60	96.2	90.2	93

(Note : The writer of the article in the " Medical Officer " stated that the Accrington figures " agreed closely " with those published for Lewes (Sussex) some little time ago).

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the weights of the children in the present enquiry are equal, and, in many cases heavier than in 1908, and this is true especially of the age groups 9-12 for boys.

The girls are heavier in each age group.

This is also the case in comparison with the Board of Education figures.

The heights are much the same as in 1908. In the age groups 13 and 14 boys, probably the small number in the sample explains the difference 40 and 17 boys respectively in the group.

The same is true for "Weight for Height" (Table page 4). These statistics have been kept for 10 years, and are inserted for comparison when it will be seen that at each inch of height the weight of the children in the present enquiry shows improvement over the average for the last ten years, with the exception of the group 40 inches ; there were only 7 children of this height noted now.

## DIETARY

The diets of some hundreds of children were examined and checked by inquiry among different members of the same family in the same school, and in a number of instances by a visit to the homes of the children.

The diets generally speaking were fairly good though the absence of green vegetables (both raw and boiled) and fruit was very noticeable ; in fact so far as green vegetables are concerned they were almost absent in the present enquiry.

Potatoes loomed large and also carrots and swedes. In fact they were often the first item to be mentioned by the children. There was very little fish found in the diets. Is the economic question the important factor here ? Fish is dear and it is easy to understand persons of limited means not providing it for the table ; though why they do not buy the common herring is difficult to appreciate. It was noticed in one village visited by a travelling fishmonger that more fish was used than in the others.

From the many diets the following may be given as examples of "a good diet."

### VILLAGE.

*Breakfast.*—Poached egg on toast, tea, apple.

*Dinner.*—Meat, potatoes, carrots, milk pudding.

*Tea.*—Tea, bread and butter, jam.

*Supper.*—Bread and milk.

---

### VILLAGE.

*Breakfast.*—Bread and milk.

*Dinner in School.*—Bread and butter, tomatoes or cheese, tea.

*Tea.*—Meat, potatoes, swedes, bread and butter.

*Supper.*—Milk pudding.

## TOWN.

*Breakfast.*—Bread and butter, bacon, tea.

*Dinner.*—Soup or stew, bread, water.

*Tea.*—Home-made cake, bread and butter, tea.

*Supper.*—Bread and butter, cup of milk.

---

The following may be given as examples of “average diets.”

## VILLAGE.

*Breakfast.*—Bread and butter, marmalade, tea.

*Dinner.*—Potatoes, peas, meat twice a week.

*Tea.*—Bread and butter, jam, tea.

*Supper.*—Bread and Milk.

---

## TOWN.

*Breakfast.*—Fried bread, tea.

*Dinner.*—Bread and milk, meat and potatoes twice a week.

*Tea.*—Bread and butter, cheese, tea.

*Supper.*—Porridge, milk.

---

## TOWN.

*Breakfast.*—Bread and butter, tea.

*Dinner in School.*—Bread and butter, treacle, tea.

*Tea.*—Potatoes, bacon, bread and butter, fresh meat on Sunday.

*Supper.*—Porridge.

---

The following may be given as examples of “bad diets.”

## VILLAGE.

*Breakfast.*—Bread and butter, lemon cheese (shop), tea.

*Dinner in School.*—Bread and butter, jam, tea.

*Tea.*—Fried potatoes, bread and butter, tea.

*Supper.*—Oxo, bread.

## VILLAGE.

*Breakfast.*—Bread and butter, egg very occasionally.

*Dinner.*—Some kind of tinned food, bread and butter, tea.

*Tea.*—Bread and butter, jam.

*Supper.*—Bread and butter, tea.

---

## TOWN.

*Breakfast.*—Bread and butter, tea.

*Dinner.*—Some kind of tinned food, bread and butter.

*Tea.*—Tea, bread and butter.

*Supper.*—Chips, bread and butter, tea.

---

The use for *each meal* of bread and butter and tea was not frequent. Cheese was often noted. Amongst the poorer child the practice of buying chips in paper bags, and using them as a meal, generally supper, was common.

One was struck with the frequency and the amount of tea drunk even when the children have a meat dinner. This is more or less to be understood where the children have their food with their father when he returns from his occupation, say in a quarry.

It is clearly brought out that too much strong tea is given to the children ; some even have it after a supper of soup, ovaltine or milk.

Older girls leaving Elementary Schools, and all girls in Secondary Schools should not only learn how to cook family meals, but should also be taught how and what to buy in the way of food stuffs, and should accompany the Domestic Science Teachers to the actual shop.

Another noticeable fact in the enquiry was the absence of milk in the diet of farm children and the amount of milk brought with them to school when they have meals in school is very small. Children often say they cannot drink milk but with a little coaxing they may be made to drink it.

In Prof. Cruickshank's latest book, "Foods and Physical Fitness" it is stated that—

"food supply is the corner-stone, but the corner-stone  
"is not the building."

and reference is made to "related causes" of malnutrition, poverty, parental discipline, over-fatigue.

On the choice of foods parents who are present at Medical Inspections often remark that the child will not eat this or that food and that he requires much coaxing to eat. This is especially noted in reference to breakfast.

### SLEEP—BEDTIME

The child should also get proper sleep—proper as to number of hours of sleep for his age and proper as to the quality of the sleep.

In this enquiry an endeavour was made to find out at what hour the children went to bed.

It was rare to find that a child went to bed at the proper hour for his age. Many went very late, and these children, generally, had no homework as an excuse.

It was learnt that the Blaenau Festiniog Magistrates at the request of the Urban Council Health Committee resolved that one of the conditions of licences for Cinemas in the Urban District should be that School children should not be admitted to "Second houses."

### MILK IN SCHOOLS

The Education Committee after very careful consideration came to the conclusion that the only milk they could officially sanction for consumption in schools was the Grade known as "Tuberculin Tested Milk." It was felt there was some risk though very slight, in supplying non-graded milk.

This grade of milk is difficult to obtain for schools, but increasing quantities are now available.



It is noted in the last return to the Board of Education that 672 children obtain this graded milk under the "Milk in Schools Scheme" and that 967 children obtain milk in school under private arrangements.

### CLOTHING

The Head Teachers were asked to state the condition of the clothing, in the same way as they are recorded for the purpose of Routine Inspection for all the children in the present enquiry.

The clothing is recorded as "good, average or bad."

The following table shows the results.

	<i>Good</i>		<i>Average</i>		<i>Bad</i>	
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>%</i>
Urban Schools ..	236	43.3	250	45.8	59	10.8
Rural Schools ..	164	32.2	316	62.2	28	5.5.
Total County ..	400	37.9	566	53.7	87	8.2

### SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The improvement of School Buildings is a matter that has been constantly kept in mind by the Education Committee, and the Building Sub-Committee is not only dealing with maintenance by way of repairs, but as occasion demands it secures new sites and provides new schools.

New desks and furniture are provided wherever necessary and great attention is given to playgrounds.

The aim has been, and is, to provide healthy schools, in pleasant environments and possessing every modern facility.

### NEW SCHOOLS

The following schools were just completed before the "appointed day" under the Act of 1902.

	<i>Number on Books</i>
Bala Council .....	228
Pantperthog .....	28



The following new schools have been built by the Authority

<i>School</i>	<i>Number on Books</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Number on Books</i>
Glyndyfrdwy . . . . .	59	Dyffryn . . . . .	107
Carrog . . . . .	60	Rhydygorlan . . . . .	12
Dolgelley Mixed . . . .	164	Llawrybettws . . . . .	45
Llanbedr . . . . .	84	Aberllefenni . . . . .	30
Brontecwyn . . . . .	14	Bryncrug . . . . .	84
Llanelltyd . . . . .	17	Bronaber . . . . .	35
Gellilydan . . . . .	40	Ganllwyd . . . . .	26

SUBSTANTIAL ALTERATIONS were made to the following Schools :—

<i>School</i>	<i>Number on Books</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Number on Books</i>
Corwen Council . . . .	132	Penrhyndeudraeth . .	274
Festiniog Central . . .	275	Arthog . . . . .	49
Manod . . . . .	180	Pennal . . . . .	33
Tanygrisiau . . . . .	124	Towyn . . . . .	175
Barmouth . . . . .	258	Trawsfynydd . . . . .	165
Harlech . . . . .	143	Llandderfel . . . . .	63
Llandrillo . . . . .	53	Dolgelley Infants . . .	87
Abergynolwyn . . . . .	89	Sarnau . . . . .	33

### NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS

The following Non-Provided Schools are in existence today :—

Bala N.P. (63)  
 Corwen N.P. (48)  
 Bryncoedifor (32) has had recent extensive alterations.  
 Aberdovey (24) some recent alterations.  
 Dolgelley N.P. (71)  
 Plasadda St. David's N.P. (7)  
 Llanfachreth N.P. (33)  
 Maentwrog (36)

The following Non-Provided Schools have been taken over by the Authority :—

Trawsfynydd British.  
 Llanegryn Endowed.  
 Cwm Parochial now Rhydygorlan.  
 Llanfair  
 and Llanuwchllyn United (1937)

The following Non-Provided Schools have been CLOSED since the Local Education Authority was established.

Glyndyfrdwy National.  
 Dolgelley Henfelin National.  
 Festiniog National.  
 Ganllwyd National.  
 Llandecwyn National.  
 Llanelltyd National.  
 Llawrybettws Church.  
 Penrhyndeudraeth Church.  
 Carrog National.  
 Tynant National.  
 Corris National.  
 Towyn National.  
 Trawsfynydd St. Thomas (Bronaber).  
 Trawsfynydd National.

New Schools have been approved at—

Bettws G.G.  
 Rhosygwalia (N.P. to be taken over).  
 and Dinas Mawddwy.

It is also proposed to erect new schools at Llanuwchllyn and Fairbourne.

### AFTER CARE

As was stated in the evidence submitted at Shrewsbury the County Council had appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the question of after-care.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee was called to consider the formation of an After-care Scheme for the County of Merioneth.

This scheme which will be found as an Appendix to this statement will be recommended to the Public Health and Housing

Committee for adoption at a meeting to be held on the 2nd May, 1938, and, if approved by the Public Health and Housing Committee will be submitted to the County Council at its meeting in June.

The Committee of Enquiry will recall that it was stated previously that the County Council had already set a sum of money aside for this purpose in the current year's estimate.

The following is the scheme :—

## COUNTY OF MERIONETH

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 SECTION 173(2)

PROPOSED SCHEME for the after-care of persons who have  
suffered from Tuberculosis

---

Section 173(2) of the Public Health Act, 1936, provides that the Council of a County or County Borough may make such arrangements as they think desirable for the after-care of persons who have suffered from Tuberculosis.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MERIONETH, with the object of making provision under the powers conferred upon the Council under the said Section, will establish a Scheme for dealing with such cases as aforesaid, and it is proposed that the following arrangements be made :

1. THE COUNCIL shall establish a standing Sub-Committee of its Public Health and Housing Committee to be known as "The Committee for the After-care of Tuberculosis Patients," and all matters relating to the exercise of the powers of the Council under the recited statutory provision shall stand referred to the Sub-Committee and the Council and Public Health and Housing Committee. before exercising any such powers, shall, unless in their opinion the matter is urgent, receive and consider the report of the Sub-Committee with respect to the matter in question.
2. SUCH SUB-COMMITTEE shall consist of the Chairman and SEVEN members of the Public Health and Housing Committee with FIVE other members elected by the County Council, together with the Chairman for the time being of the Public Health Committee of each Sanitary

Authority in the County. The Tuberculosis Officer for the area shall be a member of the Committee for advisory purposes.

3. THE COUNCIL may also appoint as members of the Sub-Committee not more than two persons specially qualified by training or experience in subjects relating to nursing or prevention or treatment of Tuberculosis.

4. SUBJECT to the provision of this Scheme and to such general or special restrictions or conditions as the Council may from time to time impose the Sub-Committee shall, in particular, discharge such of the functions of the Council under the said recited Section as relate to the following matters :—

(a) The consideration and examination of applications and recommendations of Officers with regard to :—

(i) The provision of skilled nursing for patients in their own homes.

(1) For cases not requiring constant nursing by arrangement with the District Nursing Associations.

(2) For cases requiring constant nursing by the engagement or appointment of nurses or such other methods as the Council may from time to time decide.

(ii) The provision of extra nourishment, suitable clothing, &c., for the patient in necessitous cases.

(iii) The provision of financial assistance or assistance in kind for the patient in necessitous cases, and also, in such cases for the family where the wage earner is the person affected, so far as the Council has power to do so.

(iv) The provision of temporary care or protection for children where the mother is the person affected.

(v) The provision of suitable clothing for necessitous patients to enable them to enter Institutions.

(vi) The assisting of patients capable of being employed in obtaining suitable employment.

- (b) The determination of the nature of the amount of the assistance and provision to be given or made in the foregoing cases.
- (c) The provision, in urgent necessitous cases, of bed or bedding for use in open-air shelters.

With regard to the foregoing matters, the Sub-Committee shall have power to act subject to reporting their action thereon through the Committee to the Council, and subject also to the limit of expenditure that may from time to time be fixed by the Finance Committee of the Council, but with regard to the following matters, the Sub-Committee shall previously report to the Committee :—

- (d) The finding of more suitable housing accommodation for a patient living in unsuitable surroundings or in an overcrowded house.

In these cases the Committee shall arrange with the Housing Authority for the area for such accommodation to be provided as quickly as possible so as to ensure in all cases that the patient shall have separate sleeping accommodation.

- (e) The dealing with cases of infectious patients. These cases shall be dealt with by the Committee in manner aforesaid, and the Committee shall itself arrange for temporary accommodation or homes for children where residence in their own homes is considered undesirable from the point of view of infection.
- (f) The provision in necessitous cases of open-air shelters and bedding therefor, and assisting in finding suitable sites for the erection of such shelters where the conditions do not permit the erection thereof on land adjacent to the residence of the patient.
- (g) The provision of home help in cases where the mother is the person affected, and is unfit to carry out all her home duties or where the carrying out of such duties is detrimental to her recovery.
- (h) The provision of convalescent treatment for pre-tubercular children in need thereof.



- (i) As far as legally authorised the making of such arrangements and provisions as will facilitate the acceptance of Institutional treatment by the patient. -
- (j) The taking of such action and making such provision as will be found necessary and desirable in individual cases not met by the foregoing provided such action or provision is within the power of the Council and within the scope of any direction that the Council may from time to time make in regard to their functions under the recited statutory provision.

5. For the purposes of carrying out the aforesaid functions, the Sub-Committee shall arrange :

- (a) (i) For the notification by the Welsh National Memorial Association to the County Medical Officer of Health of all patients to be dealt with under this scheme with such details and particulars as may be agreed.
- (ii) For cases that may be brought to the notice of the County Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by (a) (i) *e.g.*, through the Council's own staff or private medical practitioner.
- (b) That on receipt of such notification the County Medical Officer of Health will arrange for the patient to be visited, and a full report to be made on the general home condition, family and contacts.
- (c) That such report shall be submitted to the following meeting of the Sub-Committee with the recommendation of the County Medical Officer of Health thereon.
- (d) That the patient and the homes be visited at fixed regular monthly intervals by one of the Council's Part Time Health Visitors, who shall report to the County Medical Officer of Health upon the general condition of the patient, the home conditions, and contacts. Where considered necessary such latter report shall contain particulars of the financial circumstances of the patient.
- (e) In cases of other than casual financial assistance or assistance in kind no order for such assistance shall extend for period exceeding 14 weeks at any one time and all such cases shall be reviewed by the Sub-Committee at least once quarterly upon reports submitted by the appropriate officer.



- (f) That arrangements for nursing shall be made in manner hereinbefore provided, and that all cases be under the care of the Tuberculosis Officer for the area, who shall, give by way of report to the County Medical Officer of Health, and if urgent also direct to the responsible nurse, instructions or recommendations regarding treatment of the patient. That the Tuberculosis Officer shall also report to the County Medical Officer of Health on any matter adversely affecting the progress of the patient or the health of the family.
- (g) That in urgent cases which can not await consideration by the Committee, the County Medical Officer of Health, after consultation with the Chairman of the Sub-Committee shall have power to deal with the same, and to report the action taken to the next meeting of the Sub-Committee.

6. THE SUB-COMMITTEE shall make every effort to secure the co-operation of the Sanitary Authorities in the County with regard to housing and sanitation, and all other matters in regard to which the powers and function of such Authorities will be of assistance to the Sub-Committee in carrying out its duties.

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